

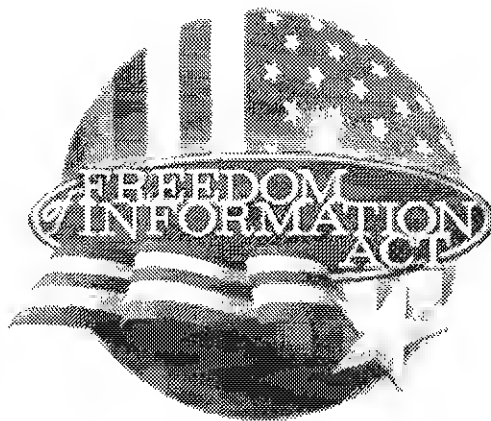
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

FILE NUMBER: 100-106670

SUB - A FILE

SECTION:10



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Martin Luther King Jr.

SUB - A File

100 - 106670

SECTION 10

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

200 Stage Night March; None Arrested

By BEN BISS

Staff Writer, Louisville Times

Stirred by Dr. Martin Luther King and bolstered by "Black pan" freedom songs, about 200 openhousing advocates staged a 45-minute nighttime march from 21st and Oak to the police station last night.

The 45-minute demonstration defied a Jefferson County Court order against nighttime marches here, and no parade permit had been issued but no one was arrested.

The marchers had a police escort for the last 15 blocks of Oak route, along Broadway, Fourth and Jefferson.

The demonstration began at the Greater St. James A.M.E. Church where an audience of about 100 heard Dr. King repeat a list of injustices that he said were faced by Negroes. He included as an injustice the lack of an openhousing ordinance in Louisville.

"There is nothing more powerful to dramatize a social evil than the tramp, tramped marching feet," he said.

"If the inescapable penalties of slavery couldn't stop the opposition we can face and stop it."

The demonstrators took an almost haphazard route through the West End, staying on the sidewalk until they reached Fifth and Broadway downtown. Then they marched in the streets.

As the march about the West End sidewalk, Negro residents watched silently from porches and windows of many homes as the single, passed, accompanied by a caravan of cars and

a number of newsmen who walked in the street beside them. Dr. King did not accompany the marchers.

Here and there a shade would fly up in a lighted room as the marchers approached, a dark face would peer through the window, and the shade would come quickly down.

In one instance encouragement but one little girl came dancing into her front yard to join the march and bathrobe.

The marchers sang on, calling to the people on the porches to join them. One teenage boy started to dance but his mother pulled him back.

The demonstrators expected to be arrested. The march leaders first said they

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky

Date: 5/4/67

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Barry Bingham

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 157-40

Submitting Office: LS

☐ Being Investigated

100-1266

thought the police would meet them at Broadway, which they reached at 15th. About 10 marchers had dropped out along the way.

Then Sixth looked like the major hurdle. Police motorcycle officers began pulling the line of march at about 12th.

"Stay with us past Sixth Street," one of the march leaders urged the newsmen. "We need you there to watch."

At Sixth, the singers moved off the sidewalk into the street, still accompanied by the caravan of cars. They blocked two eastbound lanes of Broadway. But it was almost midnight, and the traffic was light.

At Fourth, motorcycle patrolman David Warren dismounted and halted traffic so the marchers could turn north. Their freedom songs filled the air and echoed down the cavern of offices, hotels, and shops.

Only a few windows of the hotels were still lighted and only a few passers-by were still walking on the sidewalk. A few of them stopped to heckle the singers but there was no incident.

And more police motorcycles kept the parade moving up the middle of Fourth to Jefferson.

"Where are we going?" said one marcher.

"We're going to get arrested," said another.

And a few more singers quit and dropped out. About 140 actually completed the trek.

Old Mucker on Crutches

One of the marchers, John Haycraft, huffed along on crutches. Another, in a wheelchair, was pushed by a singer.

At the police station, where the police radio had been summoning cars to report from outlying patrols, there were only a few officers in sight. They stood in front, with riot sticks in hand.

Inside, a sergeant, a lieutenant, a captain, and a couple of others watched idly while the footsore singers stopped out front, scolded the policemen with the now-familiar songs of the civil-rights movement, prayed briefly, and went home in cars.

Dr. King, who won a Nobel Peace Prize for his work in civil rights, came here last night from Atlanta to join his brother, the Rev. A. D. Williams King, in the open-housing movement's "Freedom Week" effort.

The "Freedom Week" activities coincided with Derby Week in Louisville.

Dr. Martin Luther King made these points in his talk at the church:

"We have been patient. We have tried

to get the city to do what it ought to do . . . and we don't mind filling up the jail to get this city right.

"In all of our cities in America we find a huge invisible wall, behind which the vast majority of the 22 million Negro Americans are forced to exist. . . .

"The ghetto of the city is nothing but a paved Southern plantation.

"When you live in the ghetto, you pay more for food than when you are out of the ghetto. . . . In every city, there is a 'color tax.' The Negro finds himself paying 10 to 20 per cent more for everything because of the 'color tax.'"

He spoke of "virious credit practices," segregated schools, high unemployment and underemployment, and said, "I have seen (the ghetto) turn fine young women into prostitutes, and young men into dope addicts. . . . The reason we are against the invisible wall is because it does something to the soul.

"The invisible wall is kept alive in America by some nice gentle white women who always say to the Negro, 'You are pushing things too fast; I'm with you in your goal, but I can't agree with your methods of direct action.'"

Said Dr. King: "Black power may well be a consequence of the reluctance of whites to help Negroes attain their rights.

Dr. King said, "White America must come to see that injustice is the issue before anybody will see 'Black Power' and will be the issue long after 'Black Power' is gone."

He urged Negroes not to become suspicious "in our disdain" of whites who would help out in the civil-rights movement.

Kentucky Derby Still Target

Dr. King lunched only briefly on his Vietnam peace campaign. He said he read an article on the effect of the war there on children. "I saw how God's brown children were burned with napalm," he said. There is something wrong with a society that would do that to children, he added.

There was no doubt after Dr. King's talk, or one by his longtime aide, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy of Atlanta, that the open-housing movement's target here is still the Kentucky Derby.

Dr. King asked if Louisville "has earned the right to have a Kentucky Derby," and Mr. Abernathy referred to Negro GIs in Vietnam when he said:

"If our brothers can stand up in front of the bullets and tanks and bombs (he said it 'bums') in Vietnam, then we are willing to stand up in front of the horses."



Staff Photo

Dr. Martin Luther King speaks at St. James AME Church, 21st and Oak, on open housing.

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46 APR 7 1967

59 APR 10 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Eugene Patterson

Dr. King Crosses The Mekong

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has now chosen to turn away from the course of Sen. Edward Brooke and toward the path of Stokely Carmichael on Vietnam. To those Americans who have looked to Dr. King to keep the domestic civil rights movement on a clear track, unencumbered by dubious detours into foreign policy, his decision is disappointing.

His Southern Christian Leadership Conference resolved Thursday "to do everything in our power to end the war" in Vietnam. This is precisely the goal of President Johnson's policy, so that statement is unexceptionable.

But the statement leading up to it—"at home we fight a war on poverty, abroad we fight a war against the poor"—misrepresents the United States' aim so badly that it can only divide Dr. King's friends, sustain his enemies and require rejoinder.

The motive of United States policy is to fight for the South Vietnamese poor, not against them, as every U.S. policy statement and every action on the ground has made clear. If some Americans disagree with the means being employed, this gives them no rational cause to impugn the motive. Far too much of this kind of sloppy conformity was taking hold among liberals even before Dr. King permitted his name to be added to the obedient list. The contradiction between the war on poverty at home and the war on poverty, and against the violent exploitation of it, in South Vietnam can occur only in minds that are closed more tightly than Sen. Brooke's.

The SCLC did not believe it could "long tell Americans to practice nonviolence at home while our nation is practicing the very essence of violence abroad." Such a statement came after Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson had deployed the armed forces of this nation to shield the rights of Negroes in Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi without being accused of practicing the essence of violence, as they are now accused when it is the rights of the South Vietnamese they are shielding.

What is it in the SCLC mind that draws a distinction between fighting for the rights of a colored people at home and the rights of a colored people abroad? Turned around, the statement would not differ greatly from the charges Fausch, Barnett and Wallace once flung at the U.S. government.

If the fight were being made to subdue, mistreat or exploit an Asian people, it certainly would deserve the SCLC label as a "morally and politically unjust war."

But the point of the spending and the dying, as the government sees it, is to stop the practice of externally precipitated violence against an Asian people and to assure them the right of self-determination. If critics see the effect of the government's policy as differing from this intention, the criticism certainly ought to be freely stated. But to characterize the intention itself as being to make "war against the poor" is going to sit wrong with a lot of people who approved of U.S. force when it was used to shield the rights of Dr. King.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CJM

Dr. King

Page 4
The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 4-1-67
Edition: Morning
Author: Eugene Patter
Editor: Eugene Patter
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: SM-C
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Classification: 7.1E
Submitting Office: ATLANTA
☒ Being Investigated

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175 APR 17 1967

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Bishop Tucker Criticizes King Dissent on War

The Rt. Rev. Charles F. Tucker, presiding bishop of the 6th District of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, yesterday criticized Dr. Martin Luther King for denouncing America's Vietnam policies.

"The statements made by Dr. King can only give aid and comfort to the enemy," Bishop Tucker said.

At an anti-Vietnam war rally in Chicago Saturday, Dr. King called the war "a blasphemy against all that America stands for." The top Negro civil rights leader urged that "the fervor of the civil rights movement" be combined with the peace movement.

Bishop Tucker, of Louisville, also a Negro, said Dr. King's remarks were "a great disservice to his race and to the thousands of Negro soldiers who have volunteered in this war to help halt Communist aggression against South Vietnam and to help maintain the independence of Cambodia, Laos and Thailand."

He added:

"Dr. King has done a good job as a civil rights leader, but he is beyond his depth when he plunges into international waters. . . . There is no relation between the war in Vietnam and the civil rights movement."

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Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A 2

THE COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Date: 3-27-67
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LOUISVILLE

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116 MAR 31 1967

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King to Lead Anti-Viet March

CHICAGO, March 25 (UPI) — Dr. Benjamin Spock and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. today were to lead 500 peace demonstrators in a march against U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Dr. King and Dr. Spock, after marshaling the protestors thru the Loop, the city's downtown area, were to address the anti-war rally at the Chicago Coliseum.

Women marchers planned to wear card hats and carry signs protesting the bombing of civilians in North Vietnam and the use of napalm by Allied forces.

The parade is sponsored by the Chicago area committee for a sane nuclear policy, the Chicago area women for peace, and the Chicago trade union division of SANE. Dr. King and Dr. Spock are national co-chairmen of SANE.

Dr. King predicted yesterday that because Chicago has reneged on its integration promises, the city and its suburbs face more intense civil rights demonstrations this summer than ever before.

"It is clear to me that city agencies have been inert in upholding their commitments," Dr. King said. "I see no answer other than demonstrations."

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 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 World Journal Tribune _____
 (New York) _____
 The Sun (Baltimore) _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date _____ 1967

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51 APR 6 1967

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 176 APR 5 1967

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King to Speak At Rally Here Thursday Night

Dr. Martin Luther King will speak at 7:30 p.m. Thursday at a public rally at West Chestnut Street Baptist Church, 18th and Chestnut.

Dr. King is expected to discuss ghetto schools, housing and employment, according to his younger brother, the Rev. A. D. Williams King.

Dr. King, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, will arrive in Louisville late Tuesday for meetings Wednesday and Thursday of the national board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which he heads. These meetings will be held at Zion Baptist Church, 2200 W. Walnut, where Mr. A. D. Williams King is pastor.

Mr. King said that the 60 or 70 members of the SCLC national board have been asked to assist in the campaign here to obtain an open housing ordinance.

In a related event, about 250 open-housing supporters, many of them teenagers, marched last night from Brown Temple AME Zion Church, 3707 Young, to the Coffey Elementary School, 3500 Bohne. They sang freedom songs and invited neighborhood residents to join in.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A 10

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Date: 3-25-67

Edition: Evening

Author:

Editor: Barry Bingham

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ORDINANCE
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Character: RACIAL MATTE
or

Classification: 157-40

Submitting Office: LOUISVIL

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APR 4 1967

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Around The Nation **King Plans Chicago Rallies**

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said yesterday he plans more demonstrations in Chicago this summer in a renewed effort to improve the conditions of Negroes there. Last summer's marches for open housing brought angry clashes between whites and Negroes and culminated in the calling out of the National Guard.

The pact that grew out of the 1966 demonstrations, the civil rights leader said yesterday, was "a marvelous agreement on paper." But he said there had been little concrete progress and pressures were building again. "I'm afraid we're going to get a repetition of last summer," he said.

One of the ideas being considered is to have Negro pupils march around white schools. Strategy will be worked out at a day meeting in Chicago.

Attacks on segregated housing and schools will be carried on in several other cities as well, Dr. King said, but he did not specify which ones.

Turning to Vietnam, Dr. King said he would assume a more active antiwar role because the war effort is disrupting domestic programs. The criticisms his action will reap, he said, "will be much less than the frustrations and anxieties we will face in not opposing it." He is to speak at an antiwar rally Saturday in Chicago.

On Death Penalty

SACRAMENTO, — California voters would be asked in June of 1968 to decide whether capital punishment should be abolished under terms of legislation to be introduced next week by Assemblyman Charles Warren (D-Los Angeles).



THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

... new Chicago drive

Hoover Letter

BROCKPORT, N.Y.—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has described as baseless charges that the FBI had induced teachers in the State University system to spy on other teachers.

Such charges were leveled March 9 and 10 by teacher groups that claimed teacher-informers sought to observe the political activities and opinions of their colleagues. "I can assure you unequivocally that such charges are baseless," Hoover wrote Chancellor Samuel B. Gould of the State University and President Albert Brown of the State University College at Brockport.

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The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date **MAR 24 1967**

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DR. KING ASSERTS WAR HURTS RIGHTS

He Will Take a Stronger Stand Against Vietnam as Obstacle to Negro Drive

ATLANTA, March 28 (AP) — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. says the war in Vietnam has become the major obstacle to the civil rights movement and that he plans to take "a much stronger stand" against it.

"I feel it's playing such havoc with our domestic programs that I'm forced into opposing the war," Dr. King said in an interview.

The war has shifted attention and resources from the civil rights struggle, he said, adding that he believes civil rights programs will suffer less from his actively opposing the war than from not opposing it. The officials, he said, "will be much less than the frustrations and anxieties we will face in not opposing it."

Sees New Rioting

Dr. King will speak at an antiwar rally in Chicago next Saturday and then join his first antiwar demonstration in New York on April 15. He said the nation and President Johnson had become obsessed with the war.

Dr. King disclosed that he recently made plan for intensifying organizing of Negro slums as a base to seek a guaranteed annual income and a nationwide campaign for economic improvement of Negroes through bargaining with major businesses.

"We have got to go all out to grapple with this economic problem," he said, talking of his plans for the first time since finishing a book about the racial struggle. Negro slums still retain explosive conditions, he said.

"Nothing much has changed," Dr. King said. "The afraid we're going to get a repetition of last summer."

Rioting erupted in Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and other cities in 1966.

Chicago again will be a target, Dr. King said, in an effort to "highlight or expose the problems of the ghettos through demonstrations." The demonstrations will center on housing and school segregation, he said, and might include marches by Negro pupils to predominantly white schools.

Dr. King described an agree-

ment ending "demonstrations last year in Chicago as a far-reaching agreement on paper."

"But nothing much has been done," he said. "And this only intensifies the feelings in the slums."

Open housing was the major issue in 1966.

Dr. King said disenchantment over the war, "intolerable conditions" in the slums and white backlash against civil rights programs were creating an atmosphere for turmoil.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which he heads, decided in recent meetings to concentrate on organizing slum residents, he said.

"We are bringing in about 50 solid organizers and we are going to have a workshop within the next three weeks to train them in the techniques of organizing," Dr. King said.

Chicago will be a primary target for this organizing, aimed at building "a base of power in order to bring enough pressure to bear to bring about a guaranteed annual income."

A second program, Dr. King said, will seek to improve job opportunities for the Negroes through a nationwide program called "Operation Breadbasket." This program, which has worked in Atlanta and Chicago, involves bargaining with businesses for the hiring and promotion of Negroes.

Dr. King said clergymen from major cities would meet in May to set up the program. The first target, he said, probably will be a national company or product. If the bargaining efforts fail, then a boycott will be initiated, he said.

Dr. King brushed aside suggestions in recent months that the civil rights movement was dead.

"I think it is more alive than ever," he said, adding that his group's financial support was holding up.

He also disputed harmful effects of the black power movement and of divisions among Negro leaders.

Views of Conference

A spokesman for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference said in a telephone interview from Atlanta yesterday that the conference had not taken any formal position on the war recently, but that the views of Dr. King on the war were substantially those of the conference officials.

The spokesman, Thomas E. Offenburger, acting public relations officer, noted that the conference directors at their annual meeting in Jackson, Miss., last August had adopted a resolution opposing the Vietnam war because of its effects on the civil rights movement and antidiscrimination and anti-poverty measures.

"We are a civil rights organization and we intend to carry out all of our civil rights programs," Mr. Offenburger said. "But Dr. King and other leaders of the conference do feel that

"Broadly speaking there is general agreement between the conference officers and Dr. King on his position opposing the war. But we most definitely remain a civil rights organization and are not a peace organization as such."

Dr. King, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, has expressed increasing concern about the effects of the Vietnam war on Negroes. Last November, for example, he told a news conference at the University of Pittsburgh that the draft was unfair to Negroes.

He declared that about 40 they must speak out against the war, particularly as it affects the struggle for civil rights.

per cent of the combat troops in Vietnam were Negro although only about 10 per cent of this country's population was Negro. He said Negroes were drafted because they did not have sufficient education to gain an exemption or could not afford to attend college. He advocated an overhaul of draft procedures to correct "the disproportionate number of Negroes in Vietnam."

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Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
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World Journal Tribune (New York) _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date 3/24/67

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Daley Challenges King to 'Be Constructive'

BY RAY MCCARTHY

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and his associates, who have promised another summer of civil rights demonstrations in Chicago, were challenged by Mayor Daley today to "do something constructive."

Daley criticized the out-of-town leadership of Chicago demonstrations and termed King's actions at this time—less than two weeks before the mayoral election—"political, what else?"

At the mayor's press conference Daley was asked to comment on a statement by a top King aid, the Rev. Andrew B. Young of New Orleans, who was quoted as saying "the coming summer in Chicago will make last summer look mild."

Outlandish Statements

The mayor responded:

"Does he hope it will? What is he doing to stop it? What is he doing constructively and positively, other than making outlandish statements?"

"We've been listening to statements from outsiders for a long time in our city, and the people of Chicago are about

filled up with these kinds of statements.

"I was wondering what he's been doing with positive programs that have been going on in education, in housing, employment, and in health. Would you ask him that?"

King to Speak Here

King, who will speak at an anti-war rally in Chicago's Coliseum Saturday, was quoted in an Associated Press story from Atlanta, Ga., as giving this evaluation of civil rights progress:

"Nothing much has changed. I'm afraid we're going to get a repetition of last summer."

"Everyone knows why that is," Daley said today. "He's been in Chicago for three years. It's political, there's no

question about it. Otherwise it [King's statement] wouldn't have been made."

Others Do Indorsing

When Daley was reminded that King does not indorse political candidates, the mayor said:

"He doesn't have to. He brings the men in here who indorse them and speak for them."

Chicago again will be a target, King said, in an effort to "highlight or expose the problems of the ghettos thru demonstrations." The demonstrations will center on housing and school segregation, he said, and might include marches by Negro pupils to predominantly white schools.

King described an agreement ending demonstrations last year in Chicago as "a marvelous agreement on paper."

"Nothing Much Done"

"But nothing much has been done," he said. "And this only intensifies the feelings in the slums." Open housing was the major issue in 1966.

King said disenchantment

over the war, "intolerable conditions" in the slums, and white backlash against civil rights programs were creating an atmosphere for turmoil.

The Southern Christian Leadership conference, which King heads, in recent meetings decided to concentrate on organizing slum residents, he said.

"We are bringing in about 50 solid organizers and we are going to have a workshop with them in the next 3 weeks to train them in the techniques of organizing," King said.

Chicago will be a primary target for this organizing, aimed at building "a base of power in order to bring enough pressure to bear to bring about a guaranteed annual income."

Seek Job Improvement

A second S. C. L. C. program, King said, will seek to improve job opportunities for Negroes called "Operation Breadbasket." This program, which has worked in Atlanta and Chicago, involves bargaining with businesses for the hiring and promotion of Negroes.

King said clergymen from major cities will meet in May to set up the program. The first target, he said, probably will be a national firm or product. If the bargaining efforts fail, then a boycott will be initiated.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1

CHICAGO AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

3-23-67

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Edition: RAY MC CARTHY
Author: GREEN STREAK
Editor:
Title: LLOYD WENDT
MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:
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Classification: CHICAGO
Submitting Office:

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UNDER INVESTIGATION

100-106670

1967

Dr. King to Play Leading Role in War Protest Here

BY DOUGLAS ROBINSON
The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. has agreed to play a leading role in an antiwar demonstration scheduled to be held here on April 15 outside United Nations headquarters.

The civil rights leader, who has been increasingly critical in recent months of the United States role in Vietnam, will participate in a march from Central Park to the United Nations and will then address a rally.

Dr. King's decision to join the demonstration was announced yesterday by leaders of the Spring Mobilization to End the war in Vietnam, an amalgam of peace groups that is sponsoring similar protests on April 15 in New York and San Francisco.

The Rev. James Bevel, who is on leave from Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference to organize the protests, said that the Negro leader's presence would "symbolize the growing awareness in black communities that this is a racist war."

McKissick to Take Part

Mr. Bevel disclosed Dr. King's role at a news conference at the Overlook Press Club. He said that Floyd McKissick, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, would participate in the San Francisco protest.

"We are doing a lot of work in black communities because we feel that the Negro people are suffering more from this war than have other communities," Mr. Bevel said.

A spokesman for Dr. King, the Rev. Andrew Young, said in Atlanta that the civil rights leader believed that "the American people don't really understand the ethical and moral

questions of our position in Vietnam."

"In no way does this mean we're abandoning civil rights," Mr. Young said. "We've just decided to give more attention to the war in Vietnam."

Last month, Dr. King, speaking in Los Angeles, asserted that the United States involvement in Vietnam had violated the United Nations Charter and the principle of self-determination.

He said also at that time that the war effort had crippled the antipoverty program and had damaged the right to dissent.

Abernathy Backs Protest

Mr. Bevel also announced at yesterday's news conference that the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, vice president of the Leadership Conference, had added his name to the sponsors of the demonstrations.

Among those attending the news conference was Robert Greenblatt, an assistant professor of mathematics at Cornell University who is a member of the Interuniversity Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy, and Dr. Benjamin Spock, the noted pediatrician, who is chairman of the New York rally.

Mr. Greenblatt said that his group was trying to sponsor a nationwide speaking tour for a South Vietnamese newspaper editor whose publication had recently been closed by the Government of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky.

He identified the editor as Ton That Thin of the English-language newspaper The Vietnam Guardian. Mr. Greenblatt said he had information that the editor was "in danger of his life" if he stayed in Saigon, for allegedly criticizing the South Vietnamese Government.

Earlier in the day at another news conference, Dr. Spock an-

nounced plans for a program to furnish information to high school students in the metropolitan area on legal alternatives to serving in the armed forces.

Dr. Spock said that "end-the-draft caravans" would visit 87 high schools in New York City, Westchester and Nassau Counties on April 5 under the sponsorship of the New York Council of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

The caravans, which will meet with students off-campus, will include conscientious objector counselors who will provide information and legal counseling to those who wish to know what being a conscientious objector entails.

Dr. Spock said that the program would be offered to counteract what he called the "common practice" of allowing members of the armed forces to address school assemblies to "encourage students to choose one branch or another of the military service."

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43 APR 4 1967

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Is King above the law? City asks high court

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON — Birmingham city attorneys today told the Supreme Court that Rev. Martin Luther King and others wilfully violated a court order against a parade in Birmingham in April 1963, after publicly announcing their intention to defy the order without seeking to have it dissolved through legal action.

The crucial issue, the Birmingham attorneys said, is whether any individual has the right to defy a court order instead of applying to a higher court for relief from that order. Should not an individual, they asked, obey a court order until its legality is

decided by higher courts? Otherwise, how can the law and the courts command respect and protect the minorities as well as the majorities?

City Attorneys J. M. Breckenridge and Earl McBe

presented oral arguments against a move by King and a half dozen other petitioners to have the high court reverse the Alabama Supreme Court, which upheld circuit court convictions of the King group for contempt of court.

KING'S COUNSEL claimed that the official court order was unconstitutional because it denied the right of free speech and expression.

Jack Greenberg of the NAACP legal defense fund said that "in the context of the segregation-minded authorities in Birmingham . . . where street demonstrations had been regularly suppressed," the petitioners were justified in considering the court order void.

He said an attempt was made to obtain a parade permit, but that former Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor denied the request.

THE BIRMINGHAM

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE BIRMINGHAM
NEWS

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BIRMINGHAM POST-
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BIRMINGHAM, ALAB

Date: 3-14-67

Edition: METRO

Author:

Editor: JOHN W. BLOOM

Title: SIT-INS,

Birmingham, Alabama
Beginning April 3,

Character: 1963

or
Classification: RM-157-232

Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM

☐ Being Investigated

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46 APR 4 1967

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neys said there is no evidence in the record that an effort was made to get a parade permit. And, they said, the march of some 1,500 to 2,000 Negroes was not a parade since they occupied "the entire width of the pavement and extended over both sidewalks in a destination which

its leaders wilfully refused to disclose to law enforcement officers" and formed a "howling, violent, rock throwing mob."

The Department of Justice, in the case as a "friend of the court" on King's side, also participated in the oral argument.

The arguments today followed an opening presentation late Monday by Greenberg, who spoke for only 20 minutes before the court adjourned for the day. The remainder of the two hours allotted for the oral arguments was carried over until today.

The case has national significance in that it is a test of King's controversial doctrine of civil disobedience, under which he contends that a man is not obliged to obey a law he believes to be unjust if he is willing to accept the punishment for his act.



ARGUE CASE BEFORE HIGH COURT
... From left, McBee, Boutwell, Breckenridge

Dr. King Praises New Shaw Plan

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. led a crowd of 7500 at the Lincoln High School Stadium to launch the Shaw urban renewal program, now in the planning stage, can be a "blueprint" for the Federal Government's Model Cities program.

"The Shaw area can be the ... live body where we work out how the various Federal programs will fit together in the unified assault on human despair and physical decay," Dr. King said.

His speech followed a two-hour parade thru the Shaw area. Dr. King led the parade and appeared here in support of the Model Inner City Community Organization (MICCO) which is leading the drive to insure that the Shaw renewal project will provide jobs for inner city residents.

Calling the parade "one of the most enthusiastic I have ever seen," Dr. King said he had studied the Shaw program "in depth, and I have been tremendously excited by what I learned. This is the most massive and comprehensive assault on slums ever initiated."

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Dr. King Urges Merger of Peace, Civil Rights Forces

LOS ANGELES — Dr. Martin Luther King called for a "merger" of the peace and civil rights movements in a joint effort to seek a peaceful solution to the Vietnam war, in his speech to an audience of 1,000 here Feb. 25.

(The meeting also heard Senators Ernest Gruening, (D-Alaska), Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.), Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), and George McGovern (D-SD), as reported earlier in The Worker).

Dr. King called the Vietnam war the result of "paranoid anti-Communism" and said it was leading to a "deadly Western arrogance" in Asia.

"We are engaged," he stated, "in a war that seeks to turn back the clock of history and perpetuate colonialism. The greatest irony and tragedy of it all is that our nation, which initiated so much of the revolutionary spirit of the modern world, now

is cast in the role of being an arch anti-revolutionary."

He said the U.S. actions violate the U.N. Charter and undermine national self determination.

The American public, he declared, had been brainwashed by the late Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, who "did all he could to sabotage" the Geneva Accord of 1954.

Dr. King called for a "merger" of the peace and civil rights movements in a joint effort to seek a peaceful solution to the war.

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Date 3/12/67

53 MAR 21 1967

King, Senators Demand U.S. Withdrawal in Viet Nam

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. — Four United States Senators have gone on record as opposed to U.S. aggression in Vietnam and Senators have joined Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as leading participants in a conference designed to insure American withdrawal from the Vietnam conflict.

NEGRO CIVIL rights advocate King, asserted that the United States' involvement in Vietnam had violated the United Nations Charter and the principle of self-determination; and additionally had crippled the antipoverty program and had seriously impaired the right of dissent.

Senators Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, George S. McGovern of South

Dakota and Ernest Gruening of Alaska, all Democrats, and Senator Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, a Republican, backed the aims of the conference along with the Rev. Dr. King.

THE CONFERENCE entitled "National Priority No. 1: Redirecting American Power" was conducted by The Nation magazine.

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DR. KING

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Date **3/10/67**

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191 MAR 11 1967

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Rev. King and Four Senators Urge Withdrawal by U.S. from Vietnam

BEVERLEY HILLS, Cal. — Dr. Martin Luther King, chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, last week declared the U.S. aggression in Vietnam violated the UN Charter, placed the burden of the illegal war upon the poor, especially of Negroes, and curbed the right of dissent at home.

King spoke to 1,500 who attended an all-day conference sponsored by the Nation magazine at the Beverley Hilton Hotel. The theme of the conference was U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. King was joined by Senators Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) George S. McGovern (D-S.D.) Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska) and Mark G. Hatfield (R-Ore.)

King called upon all supporters of peace to mobilize as "effectively as the war hawks." He declared the U.S. Vietnam intervention was "a new form of colonialism covered up by certain niceties of complexity." He said the "promises of the Great Society have been shot down on the battlefield of Vietnam . . . The pursuit of this widened war has narrowed domestic welfare programs, making the poor white and Negro bear the heaviest burdens both at the front and at home. The recently revealed \$10-billion mis-estimate of the war budget alone is more than five times the amount committed to anti-poverty programs. The security we profess to seek in foreign adventures we lose in our decaying cities.

"We are willing to make the Negro 100 percent of a citizen in warfare, but reduce him to 50 percent of a citizen on American soil. Half of all Negroes live in substandard housing and has half the income of whites. There is twice as much un-

employment and infant mortality among Negroes. There were twice as many Negroes in combat in Vietnam at the beginning of 1967, and twice as many died in action — 20.6 percent — in proportion to their numbers in the population as whites."

King declared the failure of the U.S. to submit the Vietnam conflict before the UN Security Council had "undermined the purpose of the UN, caused its effectiveness to atrophy, and placed our nation in the position of being morally and politically isolated."

"We are presently moving down a dead-end road" he continued "that can lead to national disaster. It is time for all people of conscience to call upon America to return to her true home of brotherhood and peaceful pursuits . . . There is an element of urgency in our re-directing of American power."

We still have a choice: non-violent coexistence or violent co-annihilation. It is still not too late to make the proper choice," King declared.

Referring to the designs by the war hawks against the People's Republic of China, McGovern declared: "We have neither the mission nor the capacity to play God in Asia by a unilateral U.S. police operation."

McCarthy echoed McGovern's remarks. He warned, "We should hesitate to waste our strength — economic, military and moral — in so highly questionable a course."

Senator Hatfield called for the reordering of our priorities. "We must rationally decide," he said, "if our goal of preserving liberty is better served through huge expenditures to beat the Russians — or through developing methods to feed a hungry world."

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Date 3/5/67

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Dr. King Rips Unseating Of Powell

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, in Pittsburgh last night en route to Marietta, Ohio, made the following statement regarding the unseating of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York.

"In the ouster of Cong. Powell from the House of Representatives, the fact that stands out is that members of the House, who were elected by their constituents, have denied the right of another member's electorate to their own representation in Congress.

"If the Constitution means what it says, this denial is clearly unconstitutional. If there ever were any doubt about racial motives for the persecution of Cong. Powell, these doubts were erased today. The House, ignoring the counsel of its own duly constituted committee, plunged headlong from a recommendation of severe censure into the cynical and abusive step of expulsion and consequent disenfranchisement of an entire district well known for its racial content.

"Even the infamy of a McCarthy (late Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin) whose gross misdeeds still reek untold damage on our nation, was treated with only a mild reprimand compared to today's brutal silencing of a congressman's people.

"I need to only point out the continued naked oppression of people of my own race by many of the congressmen who today voted to obliterate a House constituency and the political expediency of other members who acquiesced in, and actually encouraged, racial prejudice with their reckless decision to remove an elected Negro colleague from their chamber."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PITTSBURGH
POST GAZETTE
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Date: 3/2/67

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Author:

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FRANK N. HAWK

Character: DR. MARTIN
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70 MAR 23 1967

Dr. King Advocates Quitting Vietnam

By GLADWIN HILL

Special to The New York Times

BEVERLEY HILLS, Calif., Feb. 25—Four Senators joined the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro civil rights leader, as leading participants today in a conference whose theme was United States withdrawal from the Vietnam conflict.

Dr. King asserted that the United States' involvement had violated the United Nations Charter and the principle of self-determination; had crippled the anti-poverty program; and had impaired the right of dissent.

The Senators were Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, George S. McGovern of South Dakota and Ernest Gruening of Alaska,

Democrat, and Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, a Republican.

The conference, entitled "National Priority No. 1: Redirecting American Power" was conducted by The Nation magazine with headquarters in New York. An overflow audience of 1,500 persons attended the all-day meeting at the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

The magazine's publisher, James J. Stapp Jr., said the assemblage was held in California because the state "is at once the most liberal and the most conservative. In foreign policy, quicker to sense changes in the Far East than the rest of the nation and because Californians take bold initiatives."

In the meeting's main address, at a luncheon, Dr. King, who heads the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, contended that the United States' failure to submit its case against the North Vietnamese to the United Nations Security Council had "undermined the purpose of the U. N., caused its effectiveness to atrophy, and placed our nation in the position of being morally and politically isolated."

The United States' activities in Vietnam, he said, amounted to "supporting a new form of colonialism covered up by certain notions of complexity."

As a result of President Tet's calling "that the Vietnamese people were not ready for independence," the Atlanta minister who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1961 said, "For nine years we supported the French in their abortive effort to recolonize Vietnam." United States Government officials began to brainwash the American public. We supported Ngo Dinh Diem in his betrayal of the Geneva accord," he continued, leaving this country "in an untenable position morally and politically."

"The promises of the Great Society have been shot down on the battle-field of Vietnam," Dr. King continued.

"The pursuit of this widened war has narrowed domestic welfare programs, making the poor, white and Negro, bear the heaviest burdens both at the front and at home. The recently revealed \$10-billion misestimate of the war budget alone is more than five times the amount committed to anti-poverty programs. The security we profess to seek in foreign adventures we will lose in our decaying cities."

"We are willing to make the Negro 100 per cent of a citizen in warfare, but reduce him to 50 per cent of a citizen on American soil. Half of all Negroes live in substandard housing and he has half the income of whites. There is twice as much unemployment, and infant mortality among Negroes. There were twice as many Negroes in combat in Vietnam at the beginning of 1967, and twice as many died in action. 20.6 per cent in proportion to their numbers in the population as whites."

Call to Conscience

"We are presently moving down a dead-end road that can lead to national disaster. It is time for all people of conscience to call upon America to return to her true home of brotherhood and peaceful pursuits. Those of us who love peace must organize as effectively as the war hawks."

Remarking that he agreed with Dr. Henry Steele Commager, the historian, who told a Senate committee this week that the United States was trying to do too much towards stabilizing the world, Dr. King concluded:

"There is an element of urgency in our redirecting of American power. We still have a choice: nonviolent existence or violent co-annihilation. It is still not too late to make the proper choice."

Senator McCarthy said: "We should hesitate to waste our strength — economic, military and moral — in so highly questionable a course. We must not do the wrong things for the right reasons."

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C.D. Bishop

Senator Hatfield, elected last November as a leading critic of the country's Vietnam commitment, questioned the wisdom of the manpower and money involved in the Vietnam war and suggested:

"We must reorder our priorities. We must rationally decide if our goal of preserving liberty is better served through huge expenditures to beat the Russians — or through development methods to feed a hungry world."

Senator McGovern, focused on the United States' position vis-à-vis Communist China, asserted:

"We have neither the mission nor the capacity to play God in Asia by a unilateral United States police operation."

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
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World Journal Tribune (New York)
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The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World 1967

Date

61 MAR 3 1967

City Life



MARTIN LUTHER KING
to lead parade here

King to March Here

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. will lead a community parade through the Shaw urban renewal area, from Dunbar High School to Cardozo High, at 2 p.m. March 12.

The parade, sponsored by the Model Inner City Community Organization, will wind up with a community meeting at 4 p.m. at Cardozo High to stimulate citizen interest in the location of a new Shaw Junior High and renewal of the area.

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Inside Report . . . By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

LBJ and Civil Rights

WHEN President Johnson summoned civil rights leaders to the White House on Feb. 13 for a private preview of his 1967 civil rights message, the unpublished roster of those present showed startling omissions.

The heads of two major civil rights groups—Stokely Carmichael of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and Floyd McKissick of the Congress of Racial Equality—were not even invited. Nor was Bayard Rustin, who planned the march on Washington, or Joseph Rauh, civil rights spokesman for the Americans for Democratic Action. Dr. Martin Luther King of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was invited but didn't come.

What's more, there were unfamiliar faces present—for instance, Texas State Sen. Barbara Jordan. A Houston lawyer who is the only Negro in the Texas Senate, Miss Jordan lacks the national notoriety of Carmichael and McKissick. But also unlike them, she is a practical politician who understands reality.

The omissions and inclusions on that invitation list reveal how far President Johnson's sophistication in the politics of civil rights has progressed the last two years.

When Mr. Johnson signed the 1965 Voting Rights Act, the White House was naive enough to give honored places at the ceremony to SNCC functionaries who had tried to sabotage the bill. Invited to planning sessions for last year's White House conference on civil rights were SNCC and CORE officials who, predictably, later attacked the whole idea.

ALONG LAST, however,



Novak

Evans

the White House has learned that of the "big five" civil rights leaders, only two—Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and Whitney Young of the Urban League—can be counted on to actively back any Johnson civil rights bill. The others—King, Carmichael and McKissick—immensely prefer agitation over legislation.

Beyond this, the White House realizes that many civil rights activists want to believe the worst of Lyndon Johnson. Consider Professor Kenneth Clark of City College of New York, a Negro militant who in the past had cooperated with the Johnson Administration. When Mr. Johnson's 1967 State of the Union address contained only 44 words on civil rights, Clark issued a bitter denunciation of the President. He was not invited Feb. 13 to replace the disaffected militants, the White House has been working with Louis Martin, deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee and a Negro, to bring the growing list of state and local Negro office holders into national civil rights activity.

Had President Johnson not scheduled the Feb. 13 briefing at the last moment, many Negro state legislators besides Miss Jordan would

have been present. As it is, the White House was far more impressed with her than the usual run of civil rights leaders.

Another newcomer at the White House on Feb. 13, Catholic Archbishop Patrick O'Boyle of Washington, pointed up another new trend in Mr. Johnson's civil rights strategy. The White House wants high-ranking church leaders such as Archbishop O'Boyle, more conservative than the idealistic young priests who marched at Selma, to sell the President's beleaguered fair housing plan to their congregations.

With hot-headed Negro militants not present, the Feb. 13 session had none of the criticism of the President that used to characterize such meetings. The NAACP's Wilkins set the tone by expressing his appreciation for the strong civil rights position taken by Mr. Johnson in public and in private.

FOR HIS PART, President Johnson pledged he would continue to send the fair housing bill to Congress, year after year, until it passed. Vice President Humphrey followed with a given-hell speech condemning liberal Senators who constantly talk about Vietnam but have forgotten about civil rights legislation.

Almost surely, none of this will be enough to pass the fair housing scheme in the 90th Congress, but the Feb. 13 meeting typifies the low-keyed, common-sense approach that dominates the White House of late. For Lyndon Johnson finally has discovered the identity of his friends and his enemies in the civil rights movement.

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Date FEB 23 1967

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NO. 10052
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MAR 1 1967

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• HOSEA J. WILLIAMS, BROUGHT HERE from Atlanta to aid Dr. Martin Luther King in his voter registration drive, calls Chicago "a nightmare." Speaking of obstruction, raised by city officials, he says: "They wouldn't even give us what we got in Birmingham!" On the other side of the coin, Williams states: "We're used to working with people who want to be freed. The Chicago Negro isn't concerned about what the power structure is doing to him. Our time schedule is way off, largely because of division in the Negro leadership." There's an "Oldest Active Plumber Contest" going on, and someone sent me an application form, and I resent it bitterly.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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28

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1-19-67

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RED DART
IRVING KAY
ROY M. FISHER

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: 100-35356

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Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

☐ Being Investigated

UNDER INVESTIGATION

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191 JAN 31 1967

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High Court Is Asked To Rule in King Case

By John P. MacKenzie
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Justice Department has asked the Supreme Court to rule that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights leaders should not go to jail for defying a city court injunction during the Birmingham demonstrations of Easter, 1963.

In a brief filed as a friend of the Court, Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall asked the Court to avoid laying down an inflexible rule that a court injunction may never be tested by disobedience.

The Court will hear oral arguments in the case in February.

The issue raised by Dr. King, never decided by the Supreme Court in a case involving First Amendment claims of free speech and peaceable assembly, is especially sensitive because of Dr. King's own insistence that he

will not obey "unjust" laws or court orders.

Such an order, Dr. King contended, was the injunction against parades obtained by Birmingham officials after Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor refused to allow a parade permit.

The demonstrators promptly issued a press statement that said, "We cannot in all good conscience obey such an injunction, which is an unjust, undemocratic and unconstitutional misuse of the legal process."

Dr. King and seven other leaders then led a march. When Connor responded to the peaceful parade with police dogs and clubs, he gave the 1964 Civil Rights Act its biggest push toward passage.

A famous 1947 case involving the United Mine Workers has been cited for many years for the principle of "obey first, argue later," where court orders are concerned. But Marshall said, "The principle is not unyielding" and should not be extended to orders that are invalid "on their face."

Marshall said the Birmingham court order was based on a clearly unconstitutional city ordinance that gave Connor unbridled discretion to forbid any parade of which he disapproved.

The Solicitor General said Dr. King should have been allowed to raise his constitutional defenses at his trial for contempt of the order. Alabama courts said there was no defense, once the disobedience had been established.

The eight parade leaders face five-day jail sentences and \$50 fines.

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JAN 15 1967



Associated Press

RULE SOUGHT—This was part of the Birmingham demonstrations of 1963. The Justice Department is interceding now on behalf of the arrested marchers.

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King Unit Seeks to Balk State Plea on Voting Act

PETERSBURG, Va. (AP)—The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has asked the Justice Department to deny an expected request by Virginia to be relieved from provisions of the 1966 Voting Rights Act.

Instead, the state unit of the conference suggested that the department "might send in some federal registrars in order that the voting rights law may be implemented."

Gov. Mills E. Godwin has called a special meeting with state leaders for Thursday to discuss means of freeing Virginia from provisions of the act.

Literacy Tests Gone

The law ended voter literacy tests in Virginia and several other Southern states because less than 50 per cent of the voting-age population cast ballots in the 1964 presidential election—a presumption under the statute of discrimination.

The conference's letter to the attorney general's office was made public yesterday by the Rev. Curtis W. Harris, president of the state unit. The conference is headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King.

Mr. Harris' letter said if Virginia is "released from surveillance" under the law "it will not be long before state laws will be enacted which will render the intent of the . . . act ineffective."

Virginia "has not kept faith" with the law "and has not taken any concrete steps to suppress those hate groups which have been active in efforts to intimidate Negroes as they sought to exercise their right to register" for voting, Mr. Harris wrote.

Wants State Law

Mr. Harris asked that Virginia be compelled to remain under the act until it enacts voting laws that would comply with the U.S. Constitution.

The letter asked also a Justice Department investigation of "central voting registrars," which Mr. Harris said have recently replaced district registrars in a number of Virginia counties.

The Washington Post and

Times Herald _____

The Washington Daily News _____

The Washington Evening Star _____

New York Daily News _____

New York Post _____

The New York Times _____

New York World _____

Journal Tribune _____

The Baltimore Sun _____

The Worker _____

The New Leader _____

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

People's World _____

Date _____

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 191 JAN 9 1967

JAN 3 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King Tells New Slum Housing Plan

Seeks U. S. Loan for Repairing 500 Units

A housing redevelopment project to acquire and rehabilitate 500 slum housing units in three Chicago neighborhoods was announced yesterday by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership conference.

Dr. King said a corporation will be established to acquire the buildings, repair them, and then turn them over to Negro-owned cooperatives. Financing will be provided by a low-interest Federal Housing administration insured loan of 4 million dollars that has been approved by the department of housing and urban development.

Pick Project Leaders

The corporation will be composed of members of the S. C. L. C., the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, and local business men.

"We strongly believe the project will provide a model for the rehabilitation of urban ghettos under a program designed to meet the very human needs of the residents," said Dr. King at a press conference in the Liberty Baptist church, 4849 South Park way.

King said the building will be purchased in three communities—Lawndale, East Garfield Park, and Kenwood-Oakland.

Co-ops Already Formed

The unique aspect of this project lies in the fact that the rehabilitated, low-rent housing will then be turned over to cooperative organizations already established in the communities, and administered by the community co-ops themselves," said King.

He said welfare recipients will be urged to join the co-operatives, but added that arrangements have yet to be made with the county department of public aid.

\$100,000 to Charter

Sivart corporation, 411 E. 47th st., a mortgage banker, will handle the financing. The 4-million-dollar loan will be payable at an interest rate of 3 per cent for 40 years. The funds will serve as 100 per cent mortgages on the property.

King said that the planners will raise \$100,000 to charter the corporation which will be headed by Jess Gill, a former realty loan specialist with the FHA.

"As I have said many times in recent months, if urban re-

newal and redevelopment are to succeed in achieving their stated goals of uplifting the quality of urban life, then these same programs must be re-

newed of, by, and for the people," said King.

"This program is just that. And altho it is minute in comparison to the epic proportions

of the problem, it may well serve as the initiating model for programs to renew all of the vast and teeming ghettos of our cities, north and south."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
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Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
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Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

9

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOI

12-21-66

Date: 12-21-66
Edition: 3 STAR FINAL

Author: _____
Editor: W.D. MAXWELL
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: 100-35356
or

Classification: _____
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

☐ Being Investigated

UNDER INVESTIGATION

100-106670

62 JAN 9 1967

46-520



(UPI Photo)

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (3d from left) at news conference yesterday. From left are: Dempsey Travis, president of Sivart corporation; Al Raby, C. C. C. O. convener; Dr. King; Ernest Stevens, director of Chicago insuring office of the FHA; Frank Palmer, chairman of the Community Renewal Foundation; and Jess Gill, project director.

Dr. King Warns of Domestic Cutbacks Caused by Viet War

REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER King, Jr. last week warned that President Johnson's proposed cutbacks in domestic spending because of the "unconscionable warfare" in Vietnam will lead to growing tensions and "recurring turbulence in the streets."

The "security we profess to seek in foreign adventures we will lose in our decaying cities," he said. "The bombs in Vietnam explode at home; they destroy the hopes and the possibilities for a decent America."

Dr. King testified before the Senate subcommittee hearing on urban ills, conducted for the last six weeks by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.).

"If we directly abolish poverty by guaranteeing an annual income we will have dealt with our primary problem," Dr. King declared. The cost of such a plan he said, would be about \$20 billion, citing the estimate of John Galbraith, the economist.

He noted that the underestimation of the Vietnam costs this year amounted to \$10 billion



REV. KING

which is five times that allotted to anti-poverty programs.

Ribicoff agreed there should be no cutbacks in the domestic programs.

Other witnesses included A.

Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Bayard Rustin, executive director of the Randolph Institute; Floyd McKissick, national director of CORE; and Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP.

Randolph told the hearing:

"If the war goes on, and if this country makes the black and white poor pay for it, this will have the most dangerous consequences on our democratic way of life."

Rustin charged the antipoverty cuts "will put on the backs of poor people the costs of the war in Vietnam."

Wilkins declared:

"On no account must the anti-poverty funds be sharply cut or sacrificed in deference to war costs or the cost of the space race."

McKissick told the hearing that national priorities should be set up and the "first thing we could do is to stop the war... a \$10 billion error."

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Washington Evening Star _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 New York World Journal _____
 New York World _____
 Journal Tribune _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker *C. S. Richter* _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date *12/20/66*

57 JAN 9 1967

100-106670

Harris Survey

2 Views Of Rights Leaders

By Louis Harris

Negroes and whites are sharply divided in their assessment of Negro leaders.

Most Negroes feel that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, symbol of the civil rights movement to both races, is helping their cause far more than he is setting it. Whites, by a 3-to-2 margin, believe he is setting back the Negro cause.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (N.Y.), whose legal difficulties have provoked a challenge to his being seated on the 90th Congress, is a highly controversial figure. Negroes rate him only 6-to-5 positive. Whites, like a 6-to-1 negative crew.

Other key results from the special survey among a nationwide cross section of whites and Negroes:

- Stokely Carmichael, head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and a "black power" advocate, is felt by both whites and Negroes to be a harmful influence on civil rights progress. Elijah Mohammed, leader of the Black Muslims, is criticized most strongly by both races.

- The white Negro leaders out of a list of 11 tested in the survey who received a positive rating were: Dr. King, head of the NAACP, Ralph Bunche, serving at the United Nations, and Thurgood Marshall, U.S. solicitor general.

However, many of the Negro

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

leaders are unknown in both white and Negro adults.

THE CROSS section was handed a card with the name and identification of 11 Negroes who have been in the news about civil rights. They were then asked:

"Tell me for each man if you think he is helping or hurting the Negro cause of civil rights."

NEGRO LEADERS

	Helping per cent	Hurting per cent	Not Sure per cent
Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King	26	40	34
Rep. Adam Clayton Powell	31	16	53
Thurgood Marshall	28	9	63
Dr. Ralph Bunche	17	27	56
Dr. Martin Luther King	11	7	82
Dr. Martin Luther King	8	12	80
Dr. Martin Luther King	5	45	50
Dr. Martin Luther King	7	22	71
Dr. Martin Luther King	6	2	92
Dr. Martin Luther King	3	44	53
Dr. Martin Luther King	2	45	53

Although over-all he is negatively received by the white community, Dr. King is viewed differently by educated and uneducated whites, as the following table indicates:

WHITES ASSESS KING

	Helping per cent	Hurting per cent	Not Sure per cent
High school or less	26	50	24
College or more	29	52	19
High school or less	22	53	25
College or more	50	41	9

As other Harris Surveys have indicated, the more affluent, better-educated segment of white America is far more sympathetic with the civil rights movement than those in lower income and education brackets.

The lineup among Negroes:

NEGROES ASSESS RIGHTS LEADERS

	Helping per cent	Hurting per cent	Not Sure per cent
Dr. King	61	27	12
Dr. King	61	8	31
Dr. King	56	7	37
Dr. King	53	14	33
Dr. King	39	2	59
Dr. King	14	20	66
Dr. King	14	31	55
Dr. King	20	9	71
Dr. King	43	1	56
Dr. King	18	34	48
Dr. King	5	49	46

Compared to previous studies of Negro attitudes toward the leadership of the civil rights movement, there are signs of growing criticism of Powell and Carmichael among members of their own race. This survey reveals more Negro negativity toward Dr. King than before. It is mainly centered among middle-income Negroes who feel he is being too militant in the field of housing integration.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

21

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 12-19-66

Edition: RED DART

Author: LOUIS HARRIS

Editor: ROY M. FISHER

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: 100-35356

Classification: CHICAGO

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

☐ Being Investigated

UNDER INVESTIGATION

100-35356

62 JAN 11 1967

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NEEDED: A NEW ROLE

Dr. King Has Come Upon Bad Times

By MARY McGRORY
 Star Staff Writer

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who once led the civil rights movement, is now trying to keep up with it.

In his first appearance on Capitol Hill yesterday, the Nobel Peace Prize winner told a Senate subcommittee studying U.S. cities that the cause has come upon troubled times, that it is a moment of "regression and recession."

He did not speak of his own plight, which is obvious.

He still talks with his old splendor. The baroque phrases roll out in the mellifluous mesmerizing tenor. No one can equal him in describing the woes of his people, their "sense of nobodiness," the "stench of the backwater" of American life, the "domestic colonialism" that robs them of dignity and pride.

But the time for rhetoric is past, and Dr. King, who was known as "De Lawd" among his followers, is now harassed by strange gods, like Stokely Carmichael and Floyd Mc-



The Rev. Martin Luther King testifies.

Kissick, who feel that his creed of nonviolence is outmoded and that the era of "black and white together" is finished.

Dr. King was the hero of the

legislative victories. Without him marching against the police dogs and fire hoses of Birmingham, there would have been no Civil Rights Act.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
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of 1964. Without him leading the column out of Selma, there would have been no Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Now the laws are on the books, but the Negro slum-dwellers don't even know they are there. As Dr. King said, "What good is it to have open housing if a man can't afford the price of the house? What good is the right to eat a hamburger at a lunch counter if you can't buy a hamburger?"

The struggle is now political and economic, and Dr. King must prove himself all over again—out of his element and with no Southern sheriffs for a foil.

He is trying. He has moved north with the crisis. He lives four days a week in a Chicago slum. He battles city hall. He has a new adversary, Mayor Richard J. Daley, the last of the big city bosses. Dr. King wrung an open-housing agreement out of the mayor, who is menaced by the "white back-

See KING, Page A-16

KING

Optimism Expressed On Rights Future

Continued From Page A-1

lash" as Dr. King is menaced by "black power." The agreement has not been enforced. One of the casualties of the battle was the defeat of the doughty civil rights advocate, Sen. Paul H. Douglas, D-Ill.

Dr. King's gifts of eloquence and courage cannot shine in this grubby setting. He claimed only one dubious triumph. He and his people, he said, should be "commended" for uncovering the hatred of the white home-owners of the Chicago suburbs, for bringing to the surface the prejudice that still exists, "because you cannot deal with a problem unless you bring it into the open."

About the future, he is, unlike the other old-line leaders, at once more vague and more optimistic. Philip Randolph has warned that he could not be responsible if immediate action were not

taken to provide jobs and decent housing. Dr. King said he was "quite optimistic." He said he did not feel that the alienation of the youth is "permanent."

When senators invited him to prophecy, he gave rather automatic answers.

Would the consequences be serious if more were not done? "Very serious," he said. Should federal government do more? "Much more," was the reply. Should private enterprise play a larger role? "Much larger," he said.

It was plain that Dr. King, impassive and imperturbable as ever, is casting about for a new role in the new phase of the civil rights movement. It is a bad time for a marcher and a preacher, and Chicago is far from the "Promised Land" of his "dream" or the glorious day of the March on Washington.

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"Optimistic" on Future

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The Washington Evening Star **A1**

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The Baltimore Sun _____

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The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

People's World _____

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DEC 16 1966

56 DEC 16 1966



-Associated Press

The Rev. Martin Luther King testifies.

King to Testify As Hearings on Cities Conclude

By the Associated Press

Senators studying the plight of the cities and the urban poor wind up three weeks of hearings today with testimony from Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Dr. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, goes before the Senate Government Operations subcommittee which in three weeks of hearings has received testimony from Negro leaders and other witnesses on ways to improve the lot of underprivileged citizens in big-city slums.

The subcommittee chairman, Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D-Conn., said he hopes to reduce some of the proposals to legislative form for introduction in the 90th Congress convening Jan. 10.

Greater Spending Urged

Most of the Negro leaders have urged far greater federal spending on education, housing, welfare services, recreation and other programs in the slum areas.

Some also have called for a form of guaranteed income payments for the poor to boost their standard of living.

McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, interjected a new subject into the hearings yesterday with a call for greater federal government involvement in problems of population control and family planning.

He said his foundation had learned through research and through projects involving experimental services to the poor that "no service is more needed and none is more relevant to the improvement of quality of life among the poor."

'A Form of Prejudgment'

"We entirely agree with those who warn against coercion of any kind in this field (birth control). But we hold strongly to the view that the withholding of information and the failure to provide effective service is in itself a form of prejudgment of what the people themselves will choose."

Bundy said he believed additional federal taxes should be imposed so the government can meet both its domestic and foreign commitments.

"I believe that this nation can meet its great obligations abroad without any slackening of the national effort to bring an end to poverty and to open to all our citizens full opportunities of a truly modern urban society," he said.

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
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Mr. Tolson _____
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Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Most Americans probably find it difficult to become too indignant about the federal government's use of wiretaps and electronic eavesdropping apparatus when these devices are employed against known criminals or in the interest of the nation's security.

But when the same techniques are used against private citizens who are not known to be criminals, or for political purposes, or simply because someone in the government wants to know what someone else is doing, that becomes a bug of a different color.

The current row between FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and his former boss, Sen. Bobby Kennedy, has focused new attention on the government's eavesdropping activities, and understandably, it has raised new concern about just how extensive these activities have been.

James Reston, writing in the New York Times, notes that it is a well-known fact among Washington reporters that the federal government during the Kennedy administration listened in on the telephone conversations of Martin Luther King during the height of King's racial activities.

That scarcely seems to come under the heading of either criminal syndicate activity or national security, but under President Kennedy the government was able to justify this intrusion.

It raises the question of just how many other such incidents have taken place, and continue to take place, in a period when highly sophisticated listening and "bugging" devices are freely obtainable and can be used—under government authorization—without fear of repercussion or legal punishment.

The Justice Department has been proceeding, according to its public pronouncements, on the theory that it can use wiretaps and "bugs" in its work as long as any evidence obtained in this manner is not used in the federal courts.

That in itself is a position pretty difficult to justify, since it must be humanly impossible for the government to separate what it hears while eavesdropping and what it does in the way of combating criminal or subversive activity. And in fact if it really could make that distinction, that would render eavesdropping useless as an investigatory tool. Of course the government uses what it overhears; or it wouldn't be attempting to overhear it.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 14

Boston Daily
Telegraph

Blue 11, 12, 13.

Date: 12/15/66

Edition: 011

Author: J. J. ...

Editor: H. J. ...

Title:

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Submitting Office: 11

[] Being Investigated

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Those who adopt the common attitude that it is all right for the government to eavesdrop on known criminals and spies must be aware that this same technique can be—and obviously has been—employed against many other people who fit in neither category. The danger here is that any administration, not excluding the present one, has in its possession a frightening tool, one that can make a mockery of this nation's traditional respect for privacy and the right to be unmolested by bureaucratic snooping for doubtful or unworthy motives. Some firmer controls are needed, obviously, and the ~~sooner~~ they are applied the better.

King Blasts Violence, War As Final Witness on Cities

By CECIL HOLLAND

San Francisco

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. today called the black power slogan "very unfortunate," condemned violence and urged an end to the Vietnam war.

He said the war is consuming resources needed to build a decent America.

He also called for a guaranteed annual income as "the simplest approach" toward abolishing poverty in this country.

The Negro leader, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, appeared before the Senate Government Operations subcommittee as the final witness in a round of hearings on urban problems. It was his first appearance before a congressional committee.

"Explode at Home"

Calling for new peace negotiations to end the war Dr. King told the subcommittee:

"The security we profess to seek in foreign adventures we will lose in our decaying cities. The bombs in Vietnam explode at home; they destroy the hopes and possibilities for a decent America."

Dr. King—an apostle of non-violence—warned of "recurring turbulence in the streets because the great expectations held out to Negroes by President Johnson's Great Society and other programs have not been met."

He said the civil rights struggle has moved to the issue of human rights not guaranteed by Constitution—such as a decent home and income.

He said these rights Dr.

King said, will require the expenditure of billions of dollars. And he said he sees the struggle as a more difficult one than obtaining civil rights.

"It was easier to integrate public facilities and to get the right to vote because they did not cost money," Dr. King testified.

In response to questions by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D-Conn., the subcommittee chairman, Dr. King said that non-violence was "the most potent weapon available to the Negro."

It was in this connection that he described the black power slogan as unfortunate.

For the unsophisticated, Dr. King said, the slogan can mean "get whitey," turning to violence to get power and black reparation.

"Are Many Extremists"

Dr. King said there could be nothing more unsound than this view—and that there is no solution to the problems of the Negro in isolation. This, he emphasized, requires the cooperation of Negroes and whites.

"There are many extremists, evil forces that would rejoice if we turned to violence," he said, pointing out that this would be used in an effort to destroy Negroes.

Dr. King also testified that he saw Northern cities as the new battleground for Negroes and other minority groups as contrasted with the South, where the struggle originally was dramatized.

He noted that "pockets of progress all over the South" have "kept burning the light of hope." On the other hand, in the North, he said Negroes have been able to see only regression and this "deepening despair and frustration" leads to violence.

He said the hope "treacherously" he testified, "but we were not able because of apathy . . . to realize the dream."

Asked by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., if he was optimistic about the future, Dr. King replied:

"Yes . . . I think we have the resources and the motivation of conscience to solve these problems—and solve them in the right way."

He emphasized that the proposal for a guaranteed income was not a civil rights proposal but one that will benefit all the poor, three-fourths of whom are white.

"I hope that both Negro and white will act in coalition to effect this change because their combined strength will be necessary to overcome the fierce opposition we must realistically anticipate," he said.

Quotes Johnson

Dr. King challenged President Johnson and his administration to step up the social and welfare programs that have been undertaken.

"The Great Society is a phrase so long as no date is set for the achievement of its promises," Dr. King said.

It is disquieting to note that President Johnson in his message to Congress on the demonstration cities program stated, "if we can begin now the planning from which action will flow, the hopes of the 20th Century will become the realities of the 21st."

"On this timetable many Negroes not yet born and virtually all now alive will not experience equality. The virtue of patience will become a vice if it accepts so leisurely an approach to social change."

Dr. King described the war on poverty at present as "not even a battle; it is scarcely a skirmish."

In other areas, he added, the expenditure of resources knows no restraints. He said it was "a striking absurdity" to spend billions to reach the moon while slums exist.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
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New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
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New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

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"What Scale of Values?"

"What scale of values is this?" he asked.

With regard to the Vietnam war, Dr. King said:

"Here our abundance is fully recognized and enthusiastically squandered . . . While the anti-poverty program is cautiously initiated, zealously supervised and evaluated for immediate results, billions are literally expended for ill-considered warfare. The recently revealed misestimate of the war budget amounts to \$10 billion for a single year. The error alone is more than five times the amount committed to anti-poverty programs . . .

"If we reversed investments and gave to the armed forces the anti-poverty budget, the generals could be forgiven if they walked off the battlefield in disgust.

"Poverty, urban problems and social progress generally are ignored when the guns of war become a national obsession. The chaos of the cities, the persistence of poverty and the degeneration of our national prestige throughout the world are compelling arguments for achieving peace agreements."



—Associated Press

Dr. Martin Luther King (right) confers today with Chairman Abraham A. Ribicoff of the Senate Government Operations subcommittee on urban problems.

Washington: The Kennedy-Hoover Controversy

By JAMES WESTON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The chairman of the House Judiciary Committee Emanuel Celler of New York, said this week that official wiretapping was so widespread that nobody in Washington could be sure his telephones were private.

This is true, but it gives a false impression. The F.B.I. is under strict orders now to tap telephones and use other listening devices only in cases "involving national security," but the definition of "national security" is so vague that the F.B.I. has been able to interpret the term about as it liked.

For example, the F.B.I. has been bugging the telephones of foreign embassies, not merely to gather military information that could be vital during a major crisis, but to get diplomatic information that might be useful in some awkward diplomatic situation.

The King Incident

Also, the Government, beginning with the Kennedy Administration, is reported to have listened in on the telephone conversations of Martin Luther King, the Negro leader, during the racial disorders, for reasons best known to itself. Was this done for reasons of national

security? Who authorized the taps? We do not know.

What we do know is that information gathered in this manner was discussed with newspaper reporters by high officials of this Government.

The problem is not that the F.B.I. is running around tapping the phones of newspapermen, though that has undoubtedly been done too in an effort to discover the sources of published security information. The problem is that nobody seems to know what the F.B.I. has been doing in the past, and nobody can be sure that his conversations are not being recorded when he telephones an embassy or even a Government department.

Senator Robert Kennedy of New York, for example, says that he was not aware of all the F.B.I.'s eavesdropping activities when he was Attorney General. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F.B.I., says this is "absolutely inconceivable," and it is at least a little odd.

J.F.K. on the F.B.I.

For if Mr. Kennedy didn't know, either he wasn't doing his job or Hoover was going beyond his instructions. And if Kennedy did know, he was condoning what he now condemns.

The Kennedy testimony now certainly does not jibe with what the Kennedys were saying at the beginning of the Kennedy Administration. John F. Kennedy's first two appointments when he entered the White House were J. Edgar Hoover at the F.B.I. and Allen Dulles at the Central Intelligence Agency.

At that time President Kennedy explained privately that Mr. Hoover would be following much stricter orders in the new Administration than he had under President Eisenhower. And the Justice Department at that time explained that henceforth Attorney General Kennedy would supervise the activities of the F.B.I. and would be the personal liaison on F.B.I. matters with the President. During the Eisenhower Administration, and again in the Johnson Administration, Mr. Hoover had direct access to the President, rather than working through the Attorney General.

President Johnson is staying out of the Kennedy-Hoover controversy. He is managing to restrain his grief over seeing the Senator in an embarrassing situation with Mr. Kennedy's new-found liberal supporters. The attitude at the White

House is that, whatever was wrong or slack about wiretapping in the past, all is well now and nobody need fear the F.B.I. unless he is engaged in crime or plotting the overthrow of the Republic.

The Long Inquiry

The problem, however, scarcely be left there. Senator Edward V. Long, head of the subcommittee investigating wiretapping, has promised to invite Mr. Hoover and Senator Kennedy to testify at a public hearing on what did go on at the Justice Department when these two men were partners in anti-crime.

This is not likely to get very far. The subject is too delicate to be discussed in specific detail at a public hearing. Mr. Hoover obviously cannot put a paper on the table, as Senator Kennedy knows very well.

But the President could deal with the problem personally. He could define the limits of legitimate wiretapping more strictly. He could seek new legislation to deal with it. But unless he does, the doubts about wiretapping will continue, an add to the "credibility gap," which is already poisoning the Administration's relations with the public.

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DR. KING WILL WRITE BOOK DURING LEAVE

Atlanta, Dec. 13 — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has begun a two-month leave, during which he will write a book analyzing the civil rights movement and where it is headed, his aides said today.

Dr. King will confer with Harper & Row Publishers, Inc., in New York tomorrow. It was understood that he would then go to the Bahamas. The need for a rest is believed to be another reason for the leave.

Dr. King, leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said in a news release that he had decided to write the book because of recent events in the rights field.

"There is an uneasy feeling in the rights movement that we may have lost our sense of direction, and that the forces of goodwill are in disarray," he said. "I feel a need to re-examine the course of our movement and to suggest new ideas and programs."

The book is tentatively entitled "Where Do We Go From Here?". Dr. King's office said he planned to evaluate progress in the rights drive, the white backlash, implications of the black power slogan and Federal priorities.

"Our traditional allies are now in search of new purpose and meaning, and I hope the book help in this quest," the statement said.

During Dr. King's absence the Leadership Conference will be directed by the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, vice president-at-large and secretary-treasurer, and Rev. Andrew Young, executive director.

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King Outlines All-Out Drive For Registration Of Negro Voters

By David Murray

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. today announced an "intensive" and "massive" voter-registration and voter education drive among Chicago Negroes.

The drive, which will center initially on the 10th ward, is the formal entry of the Chicago Freedom Movement into its "serious political phase," Dr. King told a press conference.

He said that Negroes would be urged to support candidates who are responsive to their needs.

Neighborhood Registration

These needs, Dr. King told a press conference at Liberty Baptist Church, 49th and South Park, include implementation of the agreement on open housing, eradication of slums and improving job and educational opportunities.

Dr. King said these and other issues would be discussed with voters during the 60-day drive.

But he added that the campaign would endorse neither candidates nor parties.

"The Freedom movement has been and shall remain staunchly nonpartisan," Dr. King said, "but our movement

has never claimed to be non-political."

Calls UAW Ally

A spokesman for the Freedom Movement said the UAW, which has already put in considerable groundwork organizing West Side Negroes, would be working on the voter registration. In the press conference, Dr. King called the UAW "one of our strong allies," in Chicago in this field.

He said the drive would aim not only at registering voters, but also at talking to them about "the basic issues, the unjust, repressive issues."

He denied, however, that he was "taking on" Mayor Daley in an open political race, but said that "if the Democratic machine is at fault, then people will respond at the polls."

Attacks Voter Apathy

A major point of attack will be voter apathy. Negro registration in many wards runs as low as 50 per cent and in many other rises only to 65 per cent of eligible voters, Dr. King said the 60-day drive would try to convince Negroes that it was "necessary to participate in the political process."

He said he did not believe

that further street demonstrations would accompany the current drive, but rather that heavy volunteer work and such devices as car pools would be sufficient to carry out the goals of the drive. He said that in addition to enhanced facilities for neighborhood registration, he was asking the city for "new deputy registrars" in the Negro communities.

The Chicago drive will be headed by Hosea L. Williams, Southern project director for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which Dr. King is chairman. Williams brings with him to Chicago a staff of 15 workers with Southern experience in registering Negro voters.

Despite the "nonpartisan" tag on the voter registration drive, Dr. King got off several blasts at Mayor Daley's administration in the course of his press conference.

He charged that there had been efforts to "persecute the leadership of this movement" in the three-months jail sentence meted out this week to Albert A. Raby, co-chairman with Dr. King of the Chicago Freedom Movement. Raby was convicted on a charge arising out of a demonstration two years ago against school segregation.

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- Mr. Casper
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- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
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- Mr. Trotter
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- Miss Holmes
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CHICAGO SUN T
CHICAGO, ILLINO

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Editor: DAVID MURRAY

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Cutbacks Invite Riots, King Warns

By The Associated Press

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Viet Nam and \$20 billion to says that if the United States put a man on the moon, it can spend \$20 billion a year on the Viet Nam war it can spend "billions of dollars to put God's children on their own two feet," he said.

King, criticizing President Johnson's proposed cutbacks in domestic spending, said in a speech at Morehouse College Sunday that the President has assured Republicans he would cut back \$3 billion on spending for domestic programs.

"I say this type of cutback is dangerous," the civil rights leader said. "It's an open invitation to riots, to despair, to bitterness." However, King reaffirmed his commitment to non-violence in the civil rights movement.

"If our country can spend \$20 billion a year to fight a war, it can spend \$2 billion a month to fight a war between two men who feel that the civil rights bill should be repealed, between two men who

how deep down within have not come to see that this is a new age.

"Racism is very deep," he said.

KING, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, also commented on the deadlock between Republican Howard H. (Bo) Callaway and Democrat Lester Maddox in the governor's race.

"One of them lives in the 19th century and the other one, I think, lives in the 18th century," he said. "Strangely enough, I think it is Mr. Callaway who lives in the 18th century. At least Mr. Maddox has gotten over some of his economic problems, and he would have sympathized with the poor."

King described the race as a choice "between two racists, between two men who feel that the civil rights bill should be repealed, between two men who

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Page 14
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 11-28-66
Edition: Final
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Editor: Jack Spalding
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

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HITS 'BLACK TOWER'
Dr. Martin Luther King

King Hits Power Cry At College

By FRANK WELLS

The Negroes' cry of "black power" is really a cry of weakness, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. told an integrated audience celebrating Morehouse College's 100th anniversary Sunday.

"The misguided cry of 'black power' is a reaction to the failure of 'white power,'" the Nobel Peace Prize winner and Morehouse graduate said. "It is a cry of hurt, a cry of pain."

But, said Dr. King, society must look into the causes of such cries and the causes of riots "which are the language of the unheard."

The Negro leader of the non-violent civil rights movement was the principal speaker at the first of five Centennial Convocations which Morehouse will hold this academic year to commemorate its 100 years of existence.

He said that this country is not spending nearly enough for its "so-called" war on poverty skirmish."

"We have the resources, but do we have the will to end the slums, end poverty?" Dr. King asked.

Dr. King called President Lyndon B. Johnson's proposed economic cutbacks as "an open invitation to riots, to despair, to bitterness."

Dr. King said Johnson has assured Republicans that he would cut back \$3 billion on domestic programs, "I say this type of cutback is dangerous," the civil rights leader said.

"If our country can spend \$800 a second, \$2 billion a month \$24 billion a year to fight a war in Viet Nam and \$20 billion to put a man on the moon, it can spend billions of dollars to put God's children on their own two feet."

He said that the continuing efforts for civil rights for Negroes is now entering its hardest time. "This time it is going to cost something for education, jobs and decent housing. The right to vote and the right to public accommodations are accomplishments, but they didn't cost anything."

Dr. King called Georgia's choice between Lester Maddox or Howard (Bo) Callaway for governor is a "choice between two racists . . . who have not come to see that this is a new age." He said Maddox was an "18th Century politician," but that Callaway was a "17th Century one."

"At least Maddox might have some idea of poverty from his early days and would be sympathetic in that field," Dr. King said.

Dr. King was high in his praise of Morehouse and of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, who introduced Dr. King.

He concluded his hour-long talk by reaffirming his "commitment to non-violence. Violence is immoral and impractical. A turn to violence gives the racists the excuse they are seeking. The old idea of an eye for an eye winds up with everybody blind . . . The destinies of the white man and the Negro are tied together in this country."

Earlier he said that Morehouse must continue its role of leadership in the next 100 years as it has during the past 100. He said that the next century would see changes even more drastic than in the past 100.

He said that speed of transportation and communication has made the world a neighborhood . . . "We must transform this worldwide neighborhood into a worldwide brotherhood . . . We must live as brothers or perish as fools . . ."

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Page 18
The Atlanta
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Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 11/28/66
Edition: Morning
Author: Frank Wells
Editor: Eugene Patterson
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

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Classification:
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Alumni to Hear Dr. King Saturday

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will address the District's Mu Lambda alumni chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity at 8 p.m. Saturday at a dinner at the Washington Hilton marking the 60th anniversary of the college fraternity's founding at Cornell University.

Other members of the fraternity who have been invited are Sen.-elect Edward Brooke, R-Mass., Solicitor Gen. Thurgood Marshall, Rep. William L. Dawson, D-Ill., Rep. Adam Clayton Powell D-N.Y., Howard Jenkins of the National Labor Relations Board, Corporation Counsel Charles Duncan and District Judges Aubrey Robinson, Joseph Waddy and Richard Atkinson.

The dinner will honor Dr. Henry A. Callais, the only living founder of the seven Negro college men who organized the fraternity. Dr. Callais is a retired cardiologist.

Proceeds from the dinner will go to the Callais scholarship fund for medical students established in 1961, Dr. Millard Dean, chairman of the dinner, said.

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 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Washington Evening Star _____
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 New York Herald Tribune _____
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 The New York Times _____
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 The Worker _____
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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
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... Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has committed himself to another year of effort in behalf of civil rights in Chicago. He'll remain here through '67.

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CHICAGO SUN TIM
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11-25-66

Date:

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Author: FOUR STAR FINA

Editor: IRV KUPC HET

Title: EMMETT DEDMON

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Toward Open Housing

"The most significant program ever conceived to make open housing a reality in a metropolitan area"—that's what Dr. Martin Luther King called Chicago's open occupancy agreement of last August. Other leaders were scarcely less enthusiastic. Words of praise and hope came from Mayor Daley, Thomas G. Ayers of Commonwealth Edison, the Chicago and North Western Railway's Ben Heineman, the Most Rev. John P. Cody of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese, and the Rt. Rev. James W. Montgomery of Chicago's Episcopal Diocese.

Now the organization to carry out the promise of Aug. 26th is emerging. Its important work carries the city's best hope of replacing fury in the streets with sound, orderly progress.

The Chicago Conference on Religion and Race, which called the summit conference back in August, announced last week that it was establishing seven open-housing centers for renters and buyers.

James W. Cook, chairman of the Leadership Council that grew out of the summit meeting in August, announced that \$25,000 had been raised to get the operation started. (Donations came from the Chicago Community Trust, Woods Charitable

Fund Inc., Weiboldt Foundation and the Field Foundation of Illinois.)

The council's search for a director is almost over, says Cook, and most of its time is now being spent on "getting the organization established." At last count, 80 agencies had been lined up to work together against discrimination in housing.

When the promise of progress was made last Aug. 26, some greeted it with cynicism. Now, with the Leadership Council almost out of the formative stage and in action, it will be up to the responsables of all persuasions and interests to prove the cynics wrong and Chicago a leader.

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18

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11-22-66

Date: _____
Edition: RED DART
Author: _____
Editor: ROY M. FISHER
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King to Miss All of This Week's Rights Hearings

The Rev. Martin Luther King has sent notice he will not appear before a special citizens' committee which is holding a series of meetings this week. The committee's decisions are expected by many to have a broad impact on the Chicago civil rights movement.

The inability of King to find time to appear at one of the 4 meetings was viewed as a bitter irony by some of the 23-member board. Several feel the committee was created out of the pressure wrought this summer by civil rights disorders and racial clashes on the west side.

"We notified him well in advance and asked him to come," said Marvin E. Aspen, special committee counsel. "He replied that he couldn't, so we asked him to come any day, any time. He replied again that he was sorry."

At Atlanta HQ

King could not be reached for comment at his Atlanta headquarters. However a spokesman said King, who usually spends Thursday and Friday in Chicago, probably will not come this week because of the Thanksgiving holiday.

The spokesman added that Albert A. Raby, convener of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, will give the position of the Chicago Freedom movement at the committee's Saturday session.

The committee was seeking King's opinion on several topics, generally defined in the group's title, Citizens' Committee to Study Police-Community Relations. Specifically, they wanted to know what King thought of a civilian police review board and how the individual police might effect a better working relationship with the Negro.

Discussed at Hearing

King's absence, and the attempt to lure him—an attempt vividly described as just short of kidnaping—was told yesterday as the committee opened the first of its hearings. It was endorsed by Mayor Daley and the mayor attended the first session with Police Supt. O. W. Wilson.

The committee will meet again tomorrow at the University of Chicago law school, 1121 E. 60th st. Eleven speakers are listed, including Edwin C. Berry of the Urban League, the Rev. Arthur Brazier of The Woodlawn Organization, Frank Carey of the Chicago Patrolmen's association, and the Rev. William E. McManus of the archdiocese of Chicago.

In the first meeting King's absence was coupled with that of Raby, who was said to be ill. He was rescheduled to appear Saturday.

Police Issue Raised

In a prepared text released by his assistant, Sol Lee, Raby said: "Before there can be an improvement in the attitudes of these groups toward the police, there must be a change in the attitude of the police. We might begin with the superintendent of police."

"The superintendent's speech to the National Conference of Christians and Jews last week, placing blame for an increase in crime on problems created by the civil rights movement, can hardly be considered a contribution toward improving present police policies."

Raby said the establishment of a civilian police review board "could be an important step toward promoting more equal treatment" of Negroes by policemen.

Wilson offered strong opposition to the creation of such a board.

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Edition: 3 STAR FINAL

Author:

Editor: LLOYD WENDT

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

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Backlash Isn't New, King Says

By Burleigh Hines

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, speaking in Chicago for the first time since the election, sought to put to rest the much discussed issue of the "white backlash."

Dr. King, at a South Side rally Thursday night to encourage support against an Englewood urban renewal plan, said:

"They say we (Negroes) created the backlash but I'd like to set the record straight. America just hasn't been honest. The backlash is nothing new. America has been back-lashing for more than 200 years."

Dr. King said this country has shown its backlash tendencies by passing civil rights bills that are not enforced, making policemen their own judges by failing to create civilian review boards and giving Negroes "freedom and justice at the same time."

Dr. King said "I'm not worried about the backlash. The civil rights movement must go on with new determination until all Negroes are free."

BEFORE the Nov. 8 election, Mayor Richard J. Daley had blamed Dr. King's Chicago Leadership Movement workers for stirring up backlash against the Democratic Party.

Subsequently, the CFM drew a large share of the blame for the defeat of Sen. Paul H. Douglas by Republican Charles H. Price.

Dr. King indicated that Chicago, like other cities, "is constantly reluctant to make steps forward in race relations" but is always ready to make steps backward.

He told an audience of 500 in the Normal Park Methodist Church, 7103 S. Union, that Chicago was really two cities, one of "enrapturing beauty and opportunity" for whites, and another of "blatant ugliness, no jobs and inadequate education" for Negroes.

THE MEETING was sponsored by the Englewood Action Committee, which is conducting a boycott of stores at W. 63d and S. Halsted in protest of urban renewal plans.

The plan calls for the removal of 600 dwellings to make way for more parking space for the area and also a shoppers' mall.

The Green St. Assn., made up of Englewood homeowners, mostly Negroes, contend that the homes to be removed are in good condition.

The association also has a suit pending in U.S. Appellate Court charging that the plan violates civil rights in that business interests are trying to create a "no-Negro buffer zone" between the shopping area and the community.

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Edition: RED DART
Author: BURLEIGH HINES
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Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

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Dr. King Raps Englewood Plan

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. urged Thursday night that Englewood residents be allowed to develop their own urban renewal plan.

Urban renewal "must be by the people, for people and with the people," he declared.

Dr. King attacked a Department of Urban Renewal plan that calls for demolition of 300 Englewood area structures containing 600 dwelling units.

Shopping Center

The project would clear land for a \$13,000,000 shopping center at 63d and Halsted, long Englewood's commercial center.

Dr. King charged Negroes are being moved out of the area to create a "buffer zone" to protect area businessmen.

He urged area residents to boycott businesses supporting the project.

Change Promised

"We're going to change urban renewal," he told 500 persons at the Normal Park Methodist Church, 7103 S. Union.

"Urban renewal has been urban renewal. From now on, they're not going to sit down in Washington or downtown and dictate how we're going to be renewed," he said.

Dr. King said backlash is nothing new, claiming "Amer-

ica has been backslashing for 200 years. . . . It passed a civil rights law in 1873 that was never enforced."

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CHICAGO SUN TIME
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11-18-66

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King To Speak

ALEXANDRIA (Special) —
Dr. Martin Luther King, Civil
Rights leader from Atlanta, Ga.,
is scheduled to speak Nov. 22
to delegates at the Louisiana Ed-
ucation Association's 65th Annu-
al Convention here.

More than 7,000 teachers and
parents are expected to attend
the Nov. 20-23 meeting.

Other speakers will include
Dr. Louis V. Edinger, president
of the National Education As-
sociation, and Mrs. Barbara Jur-
don, first Negro woman elected
to the Texas State Senate.

Dr. King is scheduled to speak
at the Rapides Colloquium. Other
~~concurrent~~ sessions will be held
at Peabody High School here.

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE #10A
MONROE NEWS-STAR,
MONROE, LA.

Date: 11/14/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: 1S

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Classification: 100-

Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

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Dr. Martin Luther King Suggests Spending \$10 Billion Yearly on Poor

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said last night that despite legal advances, "The Negro still finds himself perching on a lonely island of poverty in a great ocean of prosperity."

Dr. King called for a "massive action program" to deal with Negroes' economic problems.

He put the price tag for the program at ten billion dollars a year and said it included such measures as a guaranteed annual income for families, raising the minimum wage to \$2 an hour, eliminating slum housing, and "massive" public works and job training programs.

Dr. King drew applause from an audience of about 3300 at Howard University, when he said that a Nation that can spend enormous sums to wage war in Vietnam and to put a man on the moon can find the resources to "put God's children on their own two feet."

On the issue of the white backlash, Dr. King said the

term suggests that the Nation had decided to move forward and solve its racial problems and then had reversed its decision and stepped back. "The fact is," he said, "America has been backsliding on civil rights for centuries."

He warned against the use of violence by Negroes as they entered a new phase of the struggle for equal rights. Dr. King said the current phase was one in which we will "grapple with basic class issues" between rich and poor.

Though he condemned riots

for creating more problems than they solved," he warned that "a riot is the language of the unheard" and said that America has failed to meet poor Negroes' rising expectations for freedom and justice.

At several points during his 50 minute address, the seventh annual Gandhi Memorial lecture at Howard, and during the question period following, he emphasized racial harmony. Black men and white men "are tied together," he said, "whether we want to or not."

McCallahan
W. J. G. Jr.
McCallahan
W. J. G. Jr.

Robert F. Kennedy

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'Secret' Talks Were No Secret



—News Photo by Bill Egan

Dr. Martin Luther King and aides, the Rev. Bernard Lee and Rev. Andrew Young, as they deplaned at National Airport yesterday.

Dr. Martin Luther King yesterday called off what was to have been a secret meeting with Teamsters Union President James R. Hoffa because news of the party had leaked to the press.

An aide, Rev. Andrew Young, said the civil rights leader canceled the meeting because "we sort of felt the purposes of the meeting had been misinterpreted."

A report said the meeting was arranged by Dr. King in hopes the Teamsters would give hefty financial backing to his Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The SCLC reportedly has been suffering financially as a result of the emergence of "black power" elements among Negro civil rights leaders.

ELIM FLAP

Dr. King himself told reporters on his arrival at National Airport yesterday that he had called off the meeting, but minutes later reversed himself and said it was still being "discussed."

The minister arrived here for an address last night at Howard University. An aide said he plans to leave today for New York City.

He was met at National by one of his legal aides, Clarence Jones, and Philip Sipser, whom King aides said is a New York labor lawyer.

After further discussion yesterday, Rev. Young said the canceled meeting was not for the purpose of raising money from the Teamsters, but merely to discuss the "economic problems" of Negroes, both in and outside the ranks of organized labor.

NO PLACE TO HIDE

"We've worked rather closely with the Teamsters locally, both in Chicago and Atlanta (Dr. King's headquarters) and we thought we should meet with their leaders," he said.

"But I guess it is rather hard for Dr. King to hold a private conversation," he added.

"We were hoping for a kind of off the record conversation to discuss the problems of Negroes, but it is always difficult to hold that kind of a meeting when you have to issue a statement to the press.

"I guess we will try to do it another time, possibly on a subsequent trip to Washington," he said.

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B. P. King
Ch. G. King

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NOV 17 1966

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Date 11-10-66

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King Denies Going to Hoffa for Funds

By RONALD SARUD
 Staff Writer

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. confirmed today that he was scheduled to meet with Teamsters Union head James Hoffa, but denied a published report that the meeting was to seek funds for the dwindling coffers of the civil rights movement.

The civil rights leader, arriving at National Airport for a number of Washington engagements, appeared indecisive early this afternoon as to whether he would keep the appointment with Hoffa later in the day.

As he stepped from a jet bringing him from Atlanta, King was asked by a reporter about the meeting, and he indicated it was off. "The impression was falsely given that I was going to Mr. Hoffa for funds," King said.

But King did not explain the purpose of the meeting, reportedly arranged at his request.

Aides Expect Meeting

After conferring with several persons who met him, King said the merits of keeping the Hoffa appointment would have to be discussed. Two aides, however, said they expected King to meet with the controversial union head.

King indicated he would put

much weight in the final meeting decision on advice from Clarence B. Jones, a lawyer from New York "who has been working closely with me." Jones, who said he was active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

People, said he now heads a New York insurance firm.

King also said yesterday's election "has been encouraging for the civil rights movement" and "refuted" some comments that the balloting was a reflection of a massive white backlash.

King said the civil rights movement had won some and lost some, but for the most part the results were encouraging.

He said the Maryland gubernatorial contest in which Spiro Agnew, the Republican, beat Democrat George P. Mahoney was an indication of the weakness of the so-called backlash.

Percy "Progressive"

King said he did not believe that racial demonstrations in Illinois defeated his friend, Sen. Paul Douglas, a Democrat. He said many Negroes voted for Republican Charles Percy "because he is progressive" and they "voted against the machine."

The standoff in Georgia, where segregationist Lester Maddox was a threat to civil rights interests, will have to go to federal court to be settled, King said.

He said he anticipated this

would be the means to resolve the election there since the Georgia legislature "is still malapportioned."

King is scheduled to speak tonight at Howard University's physical education building for men on "Pathway to Peace: Today and Tomorrow."

He said he would meet with the Rev. William Fauntroy, Washington civil rights leader, before the 2:30 scheduled time for the meeting with Hoffa.

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By RONALD SARRD

Staff Writer

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An aide to King later said the meeting was canceled.

The civil rights leader, arriving at National Airport for a number of Washington engagements, appeared indisposed early this afternoon as to whether he would keep the appointment with Hoffa later in the day.

As he stepped from a jet bringing him from Atlanta, King was asked by a reporter about the meeting, and he indicated it was off. "The impression was falsely given that I was going to Mr. Hoffa for funds," King said.

But King did not explain the purpose of the meeting, reportedly arranged at his request.

About 2 1/2 hours after King's arrival in Washington, an aide announced that the meeting with Hoffa was "definitely off" because "its purpose has been distorted."

Andrew Young, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which King heads, said the meeting was intended only to be one of a series of "casual conversations" King is having with labor leaders.

Young said these meetings deal mostly with the problems of under-employment of Negroes, and that there have been several regional sessions with Teamsters. He said King plans to meet with government people for some "visits."

The finances of the civil rights movement have reportedly been in trouble because of emphasis on "black power" by some persons associated with the movement.

King indicated he would put much weight in the final meeting decision on advice from Clarence B. Jones, a lawyer from New York "who has been working closely with me."

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THE WASHINGTON POST

Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1966

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**King to Visit Hoffa
 In Rights Fund Quest**

New York Daily News Service

The Rev. Martin Luther King is making overtures to Teamsters union chief Jimmy Hoffa in hopes that Hoffa will pump some of the union's ample funds into the faltering civil rights movement.

The two men are to talk the matter over at luncheon Wednesday in the Teamster building here.

Contributions from white liberals to civil rights groups, including his Kings' Southern Christian Leadership Conference, have dwindled to a trickle, due to the furor in recent months over "black power."

The Washington Post and Times Herald A3

Times Herald

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The Washington Evening Star _____

New York Daily News _____

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New York Post _____

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New York World Journal _____

New York World _____

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The Baltimore Sun _____

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Date 11/8/66

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Letters to the Editor

Kolsky Decries Column on Trent

Editor, Pitt News:

I wish that I weren't compelled to take time off from more important work to answer Alan Disler's column in the Nov. 4 Pitt News, "A Study in Demagogy." Unfortunately, however, Disler's none too subtle innuendoes are unique to him. They stem, in fact, from the Dean of Students office, and for that reason, some reply is mandatory.

It should be made clear at once that Disler is merely acting as a hatchet-man for the Office of the Dean of Students in authoring his compilation of smears. Proof? Very well. Nothing gets into the Pitt News without approval of the Dean of Students. When Earl Trent, who is the object of Disler's vicious but appropriately titled diatribe, submitted his article describing the reaction of black students on campus to the second-class treatment planned for Dr. Martin Luther King, that article was **not** printed as written. Instead, according to one of the editors of the Pitt News, the editor-in-chief phoned the Dean of Students office and revised Mr. Trent's article in accordance with the wishes of Administration personnel. Deny it if you can!

Since the Dean of Students office has apparently felt itself menaced by the protest of the black students led by Mr. Trent, it was inevitable that it would choose to strike back. But, of course, the Dean of Students office can hardly stoop to defending itself with letters to a student newspaper. Hence the tactic of having Alan Disler do the Administration's dirty work in this case.

It will be further instructive to examine Disler's allegations in some detail. In that way, we will be able to observe both their fallaciousness and the bias which serves to reveal their origins.

1. "Strictly speaking," writes Disler, "Dr. King was not a guest of the University, but of the Student Public Affairs Committee of the Student Union Board." I would be pleased if I could report that the distinction Disler attempts to establish has any concrete existence, but it doesn't. Student Government, including the Student Union Board and its various subsidiaries, is simply a company union for the Administration. It serves as an instrument of social control to keep the student body "in line." Proof? Administration personnel have interfered unilaterally in student affairs, even to the point of making changes in the Student Union Board budget, although this budget is supposedly under exclusively student control. Furthermore, at the one moment in recent history when Student Government at Pitt threatened to take on a modicum of independence from Administration paternalism, the Administration acted ruthlessly to suppress the incipient revolt. I am referring, of course, to Eric Stern's campaign concerning control over the student body fee. When it appeared that Stern might persist in his conflict with the Administration, he was summoned to the Administration's star chamber and unceremoniously informed that he would be expelled (in his senior year) if he did not give way. Stern gave way.

So much for the myth that the Administration has no say in student matters. Personally, I would rather believe in Santa Claus.

2. Disler would like us to think that the Student Union Board—hence by extension the University itself—does not discriminate against its Negro guests. He could scarcely be more wrong-headed.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE PITT NEWS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4

Date: 11/7/66
Edition: MONDAY
Author: FRANK KOLSKY
Editor: FREDERICK N. FR

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Character: SM-C
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Classification: PITTSBURG
Submitting Office:

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Proof? When Cecil Taylor — a black musician — appeared on this campus last Sept. 29, neither the Administration nor the Student Union Board made any provision to meet him at the bus terminal. A student was supposed to show up with a station wagon, to transport the six musicians and their instruments from the terminal to their motel, but he never materialized. Unwilling to see a gifted artist like Taylor kept waiting further after a sleepless night on the bus from New York, this writer allowed a half-hour to elapse before hiring a taxi (out of his own pocket) to take Taylor and company to his destination.

Tell me, Mr. Disler, does this sound like first class treatment to you. Were Bernard Fall or Theodore Sorenson kept twiddling their thumbs for half an hour at 7 in the morning because the University was somehow unable to make a car available to meet them? Pah!

3. Mr. Disler is not happy until he drags in the Hill Education Project (HEP) and lays sundry accusations of proto-subversion against it, in the best McCarthyite style. What is the truth here?

To begin with, Disler's underhanded attack against HEP only makes sense in the context of a prolonged brushfire war which the Dean of Students office has been waging against HEP. (On the other hand, it must be noted that the University Chancellor has gone on record as praising HEP's performance — the difference, one supposes, between enlightened paternalism and reflex reaction.) There is no reason for the name of HEP even to be raised here, except for the Dean of Students' animus against it. Mr. Trent, in organizing the black student protest, was acting in his capacity as an individual — not as a spokesman for HEP; Disler is the only person who has even mentioned HEP. If, moreover, he is going to insist on pulling in HEP by the hair, so to speak, then why not Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, whose president, Ernest Meyers, was, according to the

Pitt News" (Nov. 4, page two), also involved in the leadership of the protest against anti-Negro discrimination on the part of the University? Why? Because the Dean of Students office does not conceive of Alpha Phi Alpha as a threat to the status quo, that's why. Nothing better indicates the source and the spurious nature of Disler's "charges" against HEP and Mr. Trent than the curious logic which allows him to attack HEP while ignoring the role of the black social organizations on campus.

4. "Last Month," Mr. Disler thunders forth in his best McCarthy-style tones, "HEP was instrumental in bringing together for a projected series of panel discussions such radical groups as the Student for Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Students for Peace, Students for a Democratic Society, Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and the communist (sic) W. E. B. DuBois Club." Right out of J. Edgar Hoover, no? Why doesn't he just call HEP a Commie-front and have done with it?

One's first response to this peurile effort is to shrug one's shoulders. So? So what? But truth must be served—even if Disler suffers in the process.

The fact is that HEP was in no sense "instrumental" in bringing about this meeting. HEP simply agreed to procure a room for the well-known subversive group, the American Friends Service Committee, so that organization could have a meeting on this campus. The moral, if you will, is not that HEP is the radical organization which Disler would have us believe—although what would be wrong if HEP were radical. I for one fail to see—but that this campus is run in such a restrictive fashion from the Dean of Students office that groups like SNCC and SDS can't get recognition so that they might obtain their rooms, thus forcing HEP or other organizations to serve as intermediaries. The way to overcome the situation, needless to say, is not to emulate Disler's orgy of mindless red-bating, but to liberalize recognition rules to the point that any student political organization of any persuasion can obtain "legitimate" status.

Students who have been at other campuses—there are other campuses you know — are well aware that the pall which hangs over this one emanates primarily from the office of the Dean of Students. Disler's pathetic attempts at red- and black-baiting only show the degree to which student affairs in general, and student journalism in particular, can degenerate when students are too timid or too apathetic to emancipate themselves from the crushing weight of in loco paternalism.

Frank Kofsky
Teaching Fellow, History

EDITOR'S NOTE: In reference to the second paragraph of the letter, the Dean of Student Affairs did not read or hear the article in question in advance of its publication. The Dean of Student Affairs does not read or approve Pitt News articles in advance of their publication and she never has in the past. Since Mr. Kofsky is grossly misinformed about the Pitt News we are inviting him to observe the editors in action on a deadline night. Our office is 407 Schenley Hall and our deadlines are Monday and Wednesday evenings and Sunday afternoon. He is welcome any time.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Administration Capitulates

A Study In Demagoguery

by Alan Disler

IT ISN'T often we get a good laugh here at this University of ours. Let's face it, this is a relatively humorless campus. But every once in a while a ludicrous situation arises when we can throw our heads back and laugh until we go limp with exhaustion. Such a case is Earl Trent and Company's outrageously expressed demand that Martin Luther King be driven to Pitt in a limousine rather than a mere Mustang.

When the initial laughter subsides and the tears are drying on our cheek, we can examine this situation more closely.

Does Dr. King have an aversion to sports cars? Does Ford discriminate against Negroes? Do Negroes discriminate against Ford? How crude of us to ask such impertinent questions.

For those of you too socially unaware to realize it, a Mustang," says Trent of HEP, "is a cheap sexual symbol, and is associated with the popular vulgarity of the lower echelon of the white community." Earl Trent continued, saying, "Negroes are tired of going to the white power structure and explaining what and how things should be done."

AND HERE is where the joking stops.

Strictly speaking, Dr. King was not a guest of the University, but of the student Public Affairs Committee of the Student Union Board. The committee alone is responsible for transportation speakers. It

does not consult the administration of the University in these matters. Previous guests of the committee such as Theodore Sorenson and Bernard Fall have been driven in a lowly Mustang, as will those to follow. The committee was under no obligation to arrange for preferential treatment for Dr. King.

But it doesn't really matter in what vehicle Dr. King was driven in; what matters is the demagogic tone of Trent's demand.

CONCERNING Trent's outlandish statement of "the popular vulgarity of the lower echelons of the white community," we can only wonder what the white HEP volunteers, those not brainwashed into constant degrading of their own race, think of their leader now.

It seems somehow incongruent that one who so deprecates whites could defend the interests of Dr. King, who is dedicated to the goal of white-black amity and cooperation.

It seems somehow impossible for one to be sincerely interested in gaining full equality for Negroes, when one plans to make a separate trip to the airport so that King could decide "whether he wants to ride with the Whites or the Blacks."

It seems somehow strange that a federally-subsidized organization with the avowed purpose of aiding underprivileged children of a poverty slum section should be run by an individual who ap-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE PITT NEWS

PITTSBURGH, PA

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Date: 11/4/66
Edition: FRIDAY
Author: ALAN DISLER
Editor: FREDERICK N. F.

Title: MARTIN LUTHER

O KING, JR.

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: PITTSBURGH

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appears to detest the very society which the organization is supposedly preparing those children to enter.

No one who speaks so ill of white society could honestly work within the framework of that society to achieve his ends. Trent's hysterical pronouncements bear the mark of a revolutionary, in that he does not seem to seek a refinement of the system, but a radical metamorphosis of it.

LAST MONTH IIEP was instrumental in bringing together for a projected series of panel discussions on social issues such radical groups as the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Students for Peace, Students for a Democratic Society, Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and the communist W. E. B. DuBois Club.

It is reasonable to ask what an educational organization such as IIEP has to do with this conglomeration of leftists and socialists. And we can also legitimately ask if Trent's off-beat ideology is representative of the views of the University Negro community.

In the face of Trent's protest, a University limousine was provided to pick up Dr. King at the airport. It will forever remain an opprobrium on the administration of this University that it spinelessly allowed itself to be intimidated into obeying the dictates of such as Earl Trent.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King

ies to Daley Charges

Dr. Martin Luther King said yesterday his return to Chicago was not politically motivated, as charged by Mayor Daley. He rejected the mayor's accusations that King's movement is trying to stir up a white backlash before the election next Tuesday.

At a west side real estate office, the Nobel prize winner stated: "Mayor Daley's charges are very unfortunate and unfounded. I am not thinking about the white backlash. This hate group has always existed."

Movement to Continue

Regardless of the election, Dr. King said his movement must go forward. He said direct action would be held if necessary but could not say when and where.

"My presence here, today, to negotiate an agreement between the East Garfield Union to End Slums and Balin real estate company (21 N. Paulskir) has no relationship to the election," Dr. King said.

At a press conference Tuesday, Mayor Daley said that the Rev. James Bevel, one of King's top aids in Chicago, urged followers to vote Republican on Nov. 8. The mayor quoted Bevel as saying: "We'll march in Gage Park until every white man votes Republican."

King replied: "The Rev. Bevel is a citizen of Chicago. He has a right to express his political views but he is not speaking for the Chicago freedom movement. Our movement is nonpolitical—we do not endorse candidates."

King said that picketing of the Balin real estate office is not new.

Fight a Year Old

"We have been working on them for several months," King said. "The fight to win collective bargaining contracts between the Union to End Slums and real estate brokers has been going on for nearly a year. How can you say it's politically motivated?"

King also disputed Daley's statement that he has "returned" to Chicago.

"I have been in Chicago every week-end, except one," King told reporters. "It is not as if I am returning to Chicago."

King has been in Atlanta, his home, where his father has been ill.

King joined 40 pickets, including 17 white persons, in a prayer vigil outside the real estate office. He conferred with Gilmer Balin, owner of the firm, for 20 minutes.

Balin and two Negro employees complained to King that they had been harassed by pickets since August. Balin insisted he was doing all he could to improve the buildings at 3337 Carroll av. and 3500 Fulton st.

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Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

13

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 11-4-66
Edition: 3 STAR FINAL
Author: W.D. MAXWELL
Editor:
Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:
or 100-35356
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Submitting Office:

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46 NOV 17 1966

53 NOV 17 1966

100-35356



The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King appears intense as he discusses fair housing with Gilbert Balin, of G. Balin Inc., real estate agents.

(TRIBUNE Staff Photo)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bevel's Gage Pk. Threat Renounced By Dr. King

By Lillian Calhoun

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. repudiated Thursday a statement made by a top aide at the height of the open-occupancy marches here in August.

The remark, by the Rev. James Bevel at the time of marches into the Gage Park community was:

"We will demonstrate in the community until every white man on out there joins the Republican Party."

Mayor Daley cited the statement as evidence that Dr. King's aides want the Democratic organization to be defeated in Tuesday's election.

Dr. King's Reaction

Asked if he approved of the Rev. Mr. Bevel's remark, "as a tactic for the civil rights movement," Dr. King replied, "No, this does not represent me, thinking at all."

Asked if he would approve Rev. Mr. Bevel for the moment, Dr. King answered: "Let me say, I only heard of this morning when I arrived back in Chicago. Rev. Bevel can say what he chooses, but I wouldn't make the statement he is said to have made."

Rejects Daley Charge

Dr. King's remarks came during an impromptu press conference at the city hall where he discussed alleged slum housing with a building manager.

The civil rights leader asserted that there was no truth to Mayor Daley's charge that a similar trip he made to the West Side last Friday was an attempt to incite white backlash in the political campaign.

Dr. King declared that they "were very unfortunate, untrue and unfounded. I'm not thinking about the white backlash."

"I am surprised the mayor would think this," Dr. King said.

He said Thursday's visit to the West Side "has nothing to do with the pending election."

Notes Free Choice

Dr. King added that he speaks "as an individual for a nonpartisan movement, but individuals within the movement are free to choose candidates of their choice."

Referring again to the Rev. Mr. Bevel's August statement, Dr. King defended his aide's "right to express his opinions," and said he was sure the Rev. Mr. Bevel spoke "as an individual."

On the backlash question, Dr. King asserted that he wouldn't "seek to stir up the backlash."

Different Definition

But as he did last Friday, Dr. King suggested a different definition of the hostility of all-white areas toward Negroes.

"It is not backlash, but a surfacing of basic hostilities already present," he said.

The setting for Dr. King's remarks was unusual.

With some 35 newsmen looking on, he was seated in the rear of the G. Balin real estate office at 21 N. Pulaski with Gilbert Balin, the owner. More than 30 pickets marched outside, singing freedom songs.

Dr. King was protesting alleged substandard conditions in two buildings managed by the Balin firm, at 3500 W. Fulton and 3537 W. Carroll. He also was seeking recognition of a tenants' union that would negotiate for improved housing.

Dr. King said he was "bringing creative pressure to end slums." He assured Balin repeatedly that "we are not trying to embarrass you or to be negatively disruptive or to single you out."

He also told Balin that more than 40 per cent of U. S. Negro families live in "dilapidated, deteriorated housing."

A Dilemma Suggested

"This is a national problem, not just a Chicago problem," Dr. King said. "I see no answer but to in-fill in tenants the urge to negotiate to form tenants' unions for better living conditions."

Balin insisted, "I have no

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Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2

CHICAGO SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 11-4-66
Edition:
Author: FOUR STAR FILE
Editor: LILLIAN CALHOUN
Title: EMMETT DEDMON

MARTIN LUTHER KING
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Classification:
Submitting Office:

CHICAGO
UNDER INVESTIGATION

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46 NOV 17 1966

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authority to negotiate unless I am instructed by the owners (of the buildings)," Balin urged Dr. King to meet with Julius Yacker, a lawyer representing the owners.

At that point, one of the tenants, Mrs. Lois Jones, who was seated near Dr. King, whispered that representatives of the tenants' group had met previously with Yacker and he told them Balin was the person with whom to negotiate.

In soft tones, Dr. King said, "You see, Mr. Balin, the dilemma this leaves us in?"

Finally, Dr. King said he would attempt to see Yacker.

Injunction Mentioned

Balin noted at one point that he is seeking an injunction against picketing of his home. He said he was forced to move once because his pregnant wife was upset by the picketing.

"She is a very sick girl, and why should they harm her?" Balin asked.

Dr. King replied, "I am sure they wouldn't want to harm her."

During the discussion, two of Balin's Negro employees entered the conversation.

One, Muttie Spearman, said that she had once been a supporter of Dr. King but that she had no sympathy for his present real estate actions.

Miss Spearman warned that continuing demonstrations might lead to violence.

Of the demonstrators, she said, "There's some that I feel like slapping hell out of."

Dr. King was asked by a reporter about future plans in the housing field. The right leader told of plans to acquire co-operative housing and condominiums for Negroes.

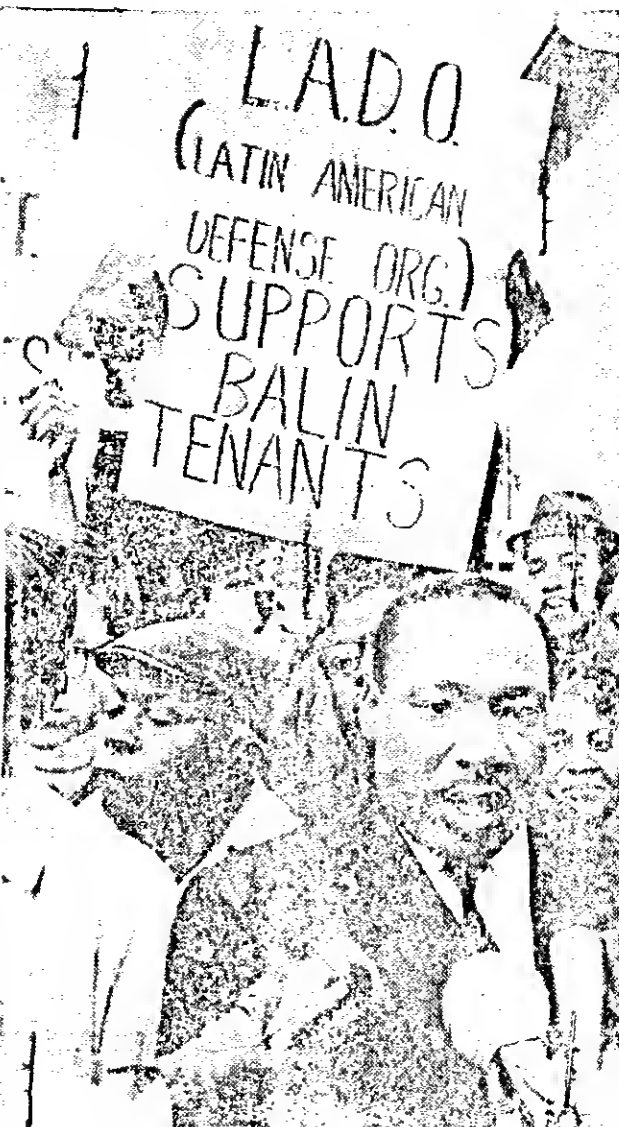
Asked from where the money would come, he said from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

During questioning outside the real estate office, Dr. King was asked about a statement

attributed to the Rev. Carl Fuqua, former head of the Chicago chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The Rev. Mr. Fuqua reportedly had said that if Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) loses his Senate seat to Charles H. Percy, Dr. King will be responsible.

Dr. King said he didn't see how such a loss could be attributed to him, because there were many factors involved in the Senate race.

"The Republican newspapers are supporting Percy," he observed.



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. talks with newsmen at a real estate office at 21 N. Pulaski. He met there to discuss alleged slum-housing conditions in two buildings operated by the firm. (Sun-Times Photo)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King Confronts Questions

by FRED FRANK

Does the Negro hate the American Jew? Will the election of Lester Maddox retard the cause of civil rights? How is the war in South Vietnam affecting race relations? These were some of the questions fired at Martin Luther King while he was on campus Wednesday. The working press found that King fired right back with definitive answers on each subject.

► **THE WHITE BLACKLASH:** King claimed that California gubernatorial candidate Ronald Reagan is seeking to rise to power on the fears of people. "He is a reactionary Goldwater Republican," charged the Nobel Peace Prize winner, "and he is exploiting the housing issue."

On the other hand, King felt "good could come from evil if Maddox is elected governor of Georgia. His victory "will unite Negroes and white moderates and will not hold back the civil rights movement in Georgia," predicted King.

► **THE VIETNAM WAR:** "The war plays havoc with our domestic destinies," exclaimed King. He noted that many of the programs which aid the Negro, such as the Poverty Program, are being cut because of rising Vietnam expenditures.

Commenting on the high percentage of Negro soldiers fighting in Vietnam, King said, "It goes back to the basic economic problem of the Negro. He has to turn to the armed services to deal with these problems." King predicted that the Negro soldiers will return from Vietnam with greater determination for freedom and

Negro students who had protested the accommodations originally planned for Dr. Martin Luther King were quite satisfied with the changes, according to spokesmen Beth Ann Waithe and Earl Trent.

Dr. King had originally been scheduled to be picked up at the airport in a Mustang, but after a petition signed by over 100 Negro students was presented, the Chancellor's Cadillac was offered to pick up Dr. King. The Negro students had also protested that no Negro leaders were invited to the luncheon with Dr. King. This also was changed Monday when Trent, chairman of the Hill Education Project, and Ernest Meyers, president of Alpha Phi Alpha, were invited.

But, remarked Miss Waithe, there are still some significant issues concerning Negro students which have not satisfactorily been dealt with. One such problem is housing in Oakland. Many Negro students who don't care to live in University owned facilities have been denied the opportunity of living where they want in Oakland and "the University can and should exert pressure to see that Negro students have equal housing opportunities."

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THE PITT NEWS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

1

Date: 11/4/66
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Author: FRED FRANK
Editor: FREDERICK N. FR.

Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: SM-C
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Classification:
Submitting Office: PITTSBURGH

☐ Being Investigated

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Huge Crowd Hears King Speak Speaker Outlines Problem, Solution

By DAN BOOKER

The deep, rolling tones of Dr. Martin Luther King never reached a roar, but they did travel beyond the walls of the SU Ballroom to students packed in the Marble Lounge and the Schenley Cafeteria. An official estimate set the size of the Wednesday's lecture by the civil rights leader at 2,000 persons. This exceeded by far the crowds who heard John Kennedy, Theodore Sorenson or Herbert Aptheker when these men spoke at the University.

Dr. King's lecture, which was changed from "A World in Transition" to "The Future of Integration," briefly noted the strides in attaining equality, but he spent most of his time on the problems that remain the "Negro's burden and the white man's shame." The economic depravity of the overall Negro population, says King, is the biggest of all these problems.

"In the Negro middle class, conditions are improving, but the vast majority of the Negroes are worse off today than 30 years ago," said King. He continued, "If the whole nation faced the Negro's problem, we would be in the midst of a major, staggering depression."

Later on, in the question and answer period, King stated that one reason why there are so many Negroes fighting in Vietnam is because these Negroes feel that the only path to economic security is to join the military.

A "massive action program" was King's solution to this problem. This program is designed to end blight in the slums and to relieve the economic condition of the Negro. King argued that such a program would take billions of dollars. The only question is, "Does our nation have the will to do it?" King seemed to feel that the answer should be obvious. "If we can spend \$24 billion a year in Vietnam and \$20 billion dollars for a space program, we can spend the billions of dollars needed to put God's children in their rightful place," declared King to widespread applause.

Another prerequisite for the assurance of justice and integration, says King, is the explosion of "myths" common across the nation. One of these is the myth that "time will heal all evil." "Time is neutral," said King. "It can be used for either good or bad. If good people remain silent while bigots stand up and play on the fears of the popular mind, time will cure nothing."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE PITT NEWS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

1

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Editor: FREDERICK N. FRA
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
Character: SM-C
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Classification:
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Another myth attacked by the speaker was the belief that civil rights legislation is not useful because "it doesn't change the heart." This is partly true, said King. But he added that "while morality can't be changed, behavior can be controlled." "Law can change the habits of men," continued the lecturer, "and, with this, the attitudes of men will change."

King rejected the use of violence to attain the ultimate goal of "equality of opportunity." He insisted that he is "militantly non-violent" and the choice open to the Negro and all of mankind today "is not between violence and non-violence, but between non-violence and non-existence." But King also considers it an "obligation to be firm when whites are more concerned with tranquility and maintaining the status quo than with justice."

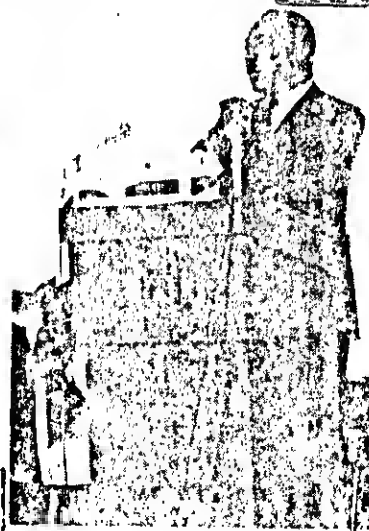


Photo by Ivan Abrams
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING
Speaks at Public Affairs Series.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Backlash and Backfire

Mayor Daley would have been well advised to get his facts straight before he rambled off about Martin Luther King's "return" to Chicago. In the mayor's interpretation, the "reappearance" of Dr. King just before the election was politically motivated and an attack on the Democratic Party.

The fact is that Dr. King has been in Chicago a number of times since the August meeting that produced an agreement on a housing program and a moratorium on marches. The Chicago Freedom Movement has continued to work in the slums and carry its programs forward while Dr. King shuffled between Chicago and Atlanta, where his ailing father lives.

The mayor's charge that Dr. King and his associates are trying to stir up a "white backlash" is a particularly convoluted conclusion. While it may be true that resentment of the open housing marches has damaged the Democrats among white voters, the principal sufferers from backlash are the Negroes. To charge that Negro leaders court this reaction for political purposes implies a Machiavellian scheme of incredibly proportions.

The mayor's charge predictably drew a response from civil rights leaders that if anybody was appealing to the backlash

vote, it was the mayor. Daley promptly gave them more ammunition by proclaiming at a labor meeting Tuesday night: "If I'm mayor for only one more day, no one is going to come into this community and try to take it over, and nobody is going to violate the law." Waukegan's mayor could hardly have said it plainer.

For once, we find ourselves in agreement with Republican County Chairman Timothy Sheehan, who suggested that Mayor Daley was "pushing the panic button." Whatever the reasons, the county Democratic machine has lost some of its zip this season, and several Democratic candidates are in trouble.

What clearly angered Mayor Daley even more than Dr. King's "reappearance" was a report that one of King's aides, the Rev. James Bevel, had advised a Negro group to vote Republican. The shock and hurt in the mayor's voice when he told about this left no doubt that such a deed ranks in his mind with heresy, treason, or worse—if there is anything worse.

All things are political just now, of course, and we may hope that in another week Mayor Daley can climb back on his pedestal as mayor of all the people, even Republicans. But it will take some scrubbing to get the mud off his hands.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 11-3-66
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Editor: ROY M. FISHER
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING
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UNDER INVESTIGATION

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19 NOV 21 1966

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AID OF KING HITS MAYOR ON RIGHTS VIEWS

Sheehan Also Scores Daley's Stand

Mayor Daley's attempt to blame some civil rights leaders for the pro Republican trend indicated in straw polls was derided last night by the Rev. James Bevel, Chicago project director of the Southern Christian Leadership conference.

Daley, the No. 1 Democratic leader in Illinois, made his charges in his press conference Tuesday. Timothy P. Sheehan, Republican county chairman, and Mayor Daley was "hitting the public bottom" because of his desperation about the election next Tuesday.

Says No Obligation

"It is true that the Negro people have supported the Democratic party more than any other minority group in the country," the Rev. Mr. Bevel said. "It is a myth that the Negro is in any way indebted to or obligated to vote for the Democratic party."

"Mayor Daley has not realized that there are a few Negroes who may feel they are owned by the Democratic machine, but there are a million suffering Negroes in this town and yet the Democratic party has refused to recognize or adequately deal with the problem and inequalities they are faced to live with."

"I believe that the people should vote for the persons who truly meet the needs of the

people they represent regardless of their party affiliations."

Some high-ranking figures in both the Democratic and Republican parties have said that surveys show there will be a record "stay-at-home" movement in Negro areas on Tuesday. This would be nearly half as harmful to the Democratic candidates as if the missing voters went to the polls for the C. D. P.

King to Lead Protest

Dr. Martin Luther King, national head of the S. C. L. C., will lead a demonstration in Union today to protest slum conditions. The Rev. Dr. King was an object of Mayor Daley's displeasure in his press conference remarks.

Dr. King and the Union to End Slums will conduct a prayer vigil in front of the Balin Real Estate company, 21 N. Pulaski rd. They will be specifically agitating against conditions in two buildings managed by the Balin firm at 2500 Fulton av. and 3537 Carroll av.

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Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11-3-66

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40 NOV 17 1966

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pitt Audience Record Turnout

King Urges Draft Changes To Thin Negro Ranks in War

The Rev. Martin Luther King called here yesterday for a revision of the military draft system to correct the "disproportionate number" of Negroes in Viet Nam.

While Negroes make up about 10 per cent of the American population, they sometimes represent as high as 40 per cent of the combat forces in Viet Nam, Dr. King claimed.

Speaking at a hurried press conference after addressing University of Pittsburgh students, Dr. King added:

"It may not be a conscious thing. It goes back to the economic problems of the country.

"The basic solution is to solve the Negro's economic situation so that so many young men without hope will not try to find a solution to their plight in military service.

"The draft system should be revised. There have to be some changes in the exemptions. We've got to restudy and revise the whole draft."

Dr. King said many Negroes cannot qualify for exemption because of lack of education or because they cannot afford to go to college.

Dr. King drew the largest turnout of students ever to hear a visiting speaker in Pitt's Student Union. The main auditorium was filled to overflowing and hundreds of students stood or sat in halls and other rooms, listening to his speech by loudspeakers.

Eloquent and sometimes poetic, Dr. King said Negro riots are self-defeating and socially destructive. Non-violence

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PITTSBURGH
POST GAZETTE
Pittsburgh, Pa.

1

Date: 11/3/66

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Author:

Editor: FRANK N. HAWKINS

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character:

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Classification: SM-C

Submitting Office: PITTSBURGH

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in the Negro's most potent weapon in his struggle for equal rights, he added.

Reviewing the history of the civil rights struggle, Dr. King said, "We've come a long way but we still have a long way to go."

He received a tremendous, prolonged tribute of applause at the conclusion of his 50-minute talk.

At his 20-minute press conference, Dr. King touched briefly on a wide variety of subjects.

Class Criticism

In answer to a question, Dr. King said there is no anti-Semitism as such among Negroes, adding:

"The only thing you see occasionally is a reaction or revolt against the merchant or landlord class. In those instances where the merchants or landlords are Jews, you hear criticism but it is the same criticism directed against the merchant-landlord class."

Clergymen must be involved in the struggle for civil rights since it is "a moral issue involving the dignity of man," Dr. King said. As the guardian of moral standards, the Church must take an uncompromising stand in such matters, he added.

Dr. King said he didn't want to "get bogged down" discussing Stokely Carmichael, Negro militant who has said he would refuse to be drafted.

He said he hopes there is no move by Selective Service to penalize Carmichael for his views.

America cannot continue to live with hard core centers of poverty, Dr. King said, adding:

"I don't see any answer to the problem until we meet it on a massive scale. We must spend as much on the war on poverty as on the other war."

Equal Efforts Asked

"It would be very tragic if we put more emphasis on winning the war in Viet Nam than on winning the war of poverty."

He went from here to Marietta College, where he was to give an address last night.



Overflow crowd in Pitt Student Union listens closely to Dr. Martin Luther King.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Reader Says Person Can't Be Conservative By Proxy

Rev. Delmar Dennis
P. O. Box 185
Meridian, Mississippi.

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication with reference to supporting Prentiss Walker and Mack McAllister.

I will be unable to join with you, Martel Larr, Martin Luther King, Lawrence Guyot, Phil Lapsonsky, W. D. Moinger and Clarke Reed in your efforts to unseat my life long friend Jim Eastland, and thereby give strength and comfort to the promotion of the party of Earl Warren, George Romney, Jacob Javits, John Lindsay, Richard Milhouse Nixon and that old S. O. B. Everett Dirksen, the one individual who is responsible for the passage of every Civil Rights law that has been passed since 1952.

We hear so much about conservatism. Mack McAllister considers himself as the only conservative person in this area. I personally have never known of him being a member or ever attending a meeting of conservatives until recently when he happened to be in Harkin County where there was a Citizens' Council rally. he was asked if he was a member of the Citizens' Council and his answer was that most of his friends were members of the John Birch Society. He was then asked if he was a member of the John Birch Society and that question hasn't been answered yet. I do not believe that a person can be a conservative by proxy.

I note that you are endeavoring to organize a Citizens' Council here. I would like to know what happens if you will ask him to attend one of your meetings?

for Mack as being a member of the Methodist Church. Is he a member of your church or does he still subscribe to the principles of the National Council of Churches? I would like for you to invite him to attend one of your services, and if he attends I will appreciate you letting me know. The only thing that I know conservative about Mack is his conservatism with respect to his papa's money.

Mack has now been in the legislature more than four years and I know of nothing constructive that he has accomplished, that he is willing to call his record. I did pick up his opponent's campaign literature and have noted his attendance and voting record during his tenure in office, and frankly I do not think it is very impressive, in fact I do not blame him for not exposing it.

Now as for your friend Prentiss Walker as far as I am able to learn his public record is absolutely Zero "O", the only thing that I have been able to find out that has happened to him is that he immediately upon taking the oath of office in January 1965 developed a severe case of diarrhea of the mouth. If he has any public record on which to aspire to be elected to the Senate he has not come forward with it. Why has he or Mack not divorced themselves from the liberal National Republican Party? You must remember that Mack managed the liberal campaign of Nixon in this county in 1960.

Sincerely,

J. B. Collier

Reader Discusses Campaign Tactics

Dear Editor:

I am not now, have never been, nor do I expect to ever be for the Kennedys, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon or any of their type for public office, but in defense of our Democratic delegation in Congress I feel that the public should be reminded of the facts.

I have just observed on tv and radio a spot political announcement using the voice of Lyndon Johnson thanking the people of Mississippi in 1960 for sending the type of men to Washington to represent them, and thanking the delegation for their cooperation.

It must be remembered that prior to and up to that time Lyndon Johnson as majority leader of the Senate had worked closely with the Southern delegation in their opposition to the Socialistic administration of President Eisenhower, and that the 1960 platform of the Republicans was written by Nelson Rockefeller and was no different from that of the Democrats, and that one of the candidates using this radio spot managed the Nixon campaign in Lauderdale County in 1960.

Also that the great conservative Strom Thurmond of South Carolina who has since switched his party affiliation from the Democratic to the Republican party wanted to and worked to get the Democratic presidential nomination for Lyndon Johnson at Los Angeles in 1960.

J. B. Collier

2737-40th St

Meridian, Miss.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 12

THE CLARION-LEI

JACKSON, M S S.

Date: 11-3-66

Edition: HOME

Author:

Editor: T.M. HEDERMAN,

Title:

J. B. COLLIER

Character:

or

Classification: 157-2392

Submitting Office: JACKSON

☐ Being Investigated

100-106670

King Sang 'Swan Song'

Dear Editor:

To those who say Senator Jim Eastland doesn't do anything, and to those that say he backs President Johnson in all of his bills, I think Martin Luther King sang their "Swan Song" when he told the Negroes in Indiana that the civil rights movement would never work as long as Jim Eastland was a United States Senator. You do know that civil rights is one of President Johnson's "pet bills" and one of the most important bills against the South.

I am a segregationist and a conservative and don't care for President Johnson. I have watched Jim Eastland's voting all through his career and according to my book he has always voted 100 per cent right.

A. B. Clark

410 N. Washington Street
Yazoo City, Mississippi

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Action 'Manifesto' Expected Clerics Gather to Discuss 'Crisis in Rights Struggle'

By Burleigh Hines

As Mayor Richard J. Daley's clash with the Chicago Freedom Movement still reverberated, a group of religious leaders met Thursday to discuss "the present crisis in the civil rights struggle."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, Chicago pastor and president of the National Baptist Convention of the USA, led the discussion at Coppin Memorial AME Church, 5627 Michigan.

Leaders from various denominations, and from across the country are participating in the daylong session, which Dr. Jackson said grew from a deep concern for the moral climate in which the civil rights struggle now goes on.

Dr. Jackson said the conference was spurred by last summer's disturbances on the South Side and West Side.

DR. JACKSON said the conference will present a manifesto outlining principles that ought to be followed in pursuing the civil rights struggle

from the present ill climate in which it finds itself.

Dr. Jackson said he disagrees with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's tactics. He refused to comment on anything Dr. King does and said he believes "our goals can be reached without bitterness."

"We can do it without riots and without divorcing from the struggle with people of good will," said Dr. Jackson, in an obvious reference to black power advocates.

MEANWHILE, spokesmen for Dr. King said he will continue to work here, despite Mayor Daley's charges that Dr. King came to stir up the white backlash and hurt Democrats chances in the coming election.

The spokesman said Dr. King has been here "at least eight times" since the "summit agreements" last August.

The rights leader is to lead a prayer vigil Thursday at the offices of Balis Real Estate Co., 21 N. Polaski, to protest the firm's management of al-

leged shum housing in East Garfield Park.

The vigil is being sponsored by the East Garfield Park Union to End Slums, one of several tenants' unions set up by Dr. King's aides in an attempt to gain collective bargaining agreements with landlords.

DALEY SAID Dr. King and his aides, particularly the Rev. James Bevel, have sought to oust Democrats from office.

Mr. Bevel replied, "It is a myth that the Negro is in any way indebted to or obligated to vote for the Democratic Party."

"Mayor Daley has got to realize that there are 1,000,000 Negroes in this town, yet the Democratic Party has refused to recognize or adequately deal with the problems and indignities they are forced to live with."

Mr. Bevel said he feels "people should vote for the person who truly meets the needs of the people he represents regardless of party affiliations."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

74

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 11-3-66
Edition: RED DART
Author: BURLEIGH HINES
Editor: ROY M. FISHER
Title:

GOO. FREEDOM MOV

Character:
or 157-1261
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

UNDER INVESTIGATION

55 NOV 22 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rev. King Denies Daley's Charges

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. today denied Mayor Daley's accusation that he returned to Chicago just before the election for political purposes.

After leading an anti-slum demonstration outside a real estate office in the Madison street-Pulaski road area, King told CHICAGO'S AMERICAN:

"It [Daley's charge] is totally unfounded and erroneous, even astonishing. I've been here every week since the open occupancy agreement was signed [in August]. I'm totally surprised the mayor would even think so."

King said he would remain here until Saturday, when he will return to Atlanta to visit his family and preach in his home church. Asked if he has any plans to enter the political campaign here, he replied:

"I don't engage in politics and the Chicago Freedom Movement does not indorse any candidates or engage in politics."

King led about 90 members of the east Garfield Park and Lawndale area groups to the real estate office, where they marched and chanted, carrying placards decrying slum conditions in homes occupied by Negroes.

He also led the group in a brief prayer for "those who feel tenants have no rights their [landlord's] hearts must respect."

After conferring with the owner of the real estate company, King said they had come to "no conclusions or agreements."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
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Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
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Mr. Sullivan
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Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 11-3-66

Edition: GREEN STREAK

Author:

Editor: LLOYD WENDT

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: 100-35356
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

UNDER INVESTIGATION

100-106670

NOV 22 1966

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King, Aides Confer, Discuss Black Power

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Atlanta-based Southern Christian Leadership Conference, has called a meeting here of top SCLC leaders to discuss future programs and the topic of black power, a spokesman said Thursday.

The meetings, involving eight members of the SCLC's research committee, began Wednesday night and were expected to end late Thursday afternoon or early Friday, publicity director Julius Griffin stated.

Mr. Griffin said that although black power would be discussed, it would not be the only item on the agenda. Dr. King, who calls the meeting a "retreat," has indicated this meeting may determine whether SCLC will affiliate black power groups. Those attending the sessions, Griffin, include

Bayard Rustin, the man who led the march on Washington three years ago; Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, SCLC vice-president-at-large and treasurer; Harry Watchel, Clarence Jones and Stanley Levison, New York City attorneys; Ralph Helstein, international president of the packinghouse workers; Rev. James Bevel, director of SCLC's Northern project; and Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, program director. Hosea Williams, Southern project director, was in Mississippi and could not attend the meeting.

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Mr. Trotter
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Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 25

The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 10-13-66

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Jack Spalding

Title: CIRM

Character: IS-C
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

46 OCT 21 1966

THE "BACKLASH" AND MAYOR DALEY

We can only conclude from Mayor Daley's remarks on the role that he believes professional "civil rights" leaders are trying to play in the election that the Chicago Democratic organization is in real trouble. Mr. Daley's mood, approach, or all recent elections has been confident and imperturbable. We have never known him to point out such grievances, real and incised, as he did in his press conference Tuesday.

The mayor charged that the return of the Rev. Martin Luther King to the Chicago scene last Friday was politically motivated. He charged that King's associates, particularly the Rev. James Bevel, are trying to make the Democratic party a scapegoat for public unrest over Negro demonstrations, marches, and rioting.

Mr. Daley cited two statements he attributed to Bevel. He said that when Bevel and others marched into Gage Park last summer, Bevel stated, "We'll march in Gage Park until every white man votes Republican." Last Thursday, the mayor said Bevel urged followers of the Chicago freedom movement to vote Republican. Daley also charged that a draft report of an organization, charging the city administration with dragging its feet on implementing the "open housing" agreement which was reached by the mayor and others last August, was "leaked" last Friday to damage the Democratic organization with Negro and "liberal" voters.

Mayor Daley's accusations were especially surprising in view of the fact that the Negroes, in recent elections, have given the Democratic machine almost undivided support. The mayor would not have taken such a gamble as he did in utterances which conceivably might alienate the Negro vote unless he felt that "backlash" sentiment bulks larger as a factor in the Nov. 8 election than the votes of Negroes.

The response of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership conference that Daley's charge was "barbaric and timely for his purposes" is not without point. For it is very apparent that the mayor, sensing that popular resentment might prove damaging to Democratic candidates, was trying to turn the "backlash" back against the Republicans. What he was implying is that the "backlash" is so many of the "backlash" candidates.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

organization had been as lukewarm as was politically expedient in advancing the Negro cause, and thus, by inference, that any "backlash" ought to be in support of his own party.

These are not very subtle tactics, and they inject an element into the campaign which has some ugly implications. Race politics is never a very pretty thing, but we do not believe that the "civil rights" movement has engendered any such spirit of "hate" as Mayor Daley cites in concluding that "there's been nothing like it in the history of our state and country."

The mayor has a short memory. If he can recall 1964, he might remember that Democrats found no tactic too dirty or too mean to smear Sen. Goldwater, who was dubbed a racist, a fascist, and a kook.

We have never thought that appeals to a "backlash" on racial grounds were honorable, relevant, or sound as factors in rallying a vote of protest against the party which has the nation in a strangling grip. Deficit spending, inflation, a diluted dollar, the erosion of purchasing power, the drain on the nation's gold, the half-hearted conduct of a war which daily consigns young Americans to death without the prospect of victory, the arrogance of power in the White House, and the distrust in which the President and his performing seals in the Senate and House are held—these are the real and valid reasons why the Democratic party invites a resounding rebuke at the polls. If it is visited upon them, they should be made to understand what the voters were saying.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

18

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

11-3-66

3 STAR FINA

Date:

Edition:

Author:

W.D. MAXWELL

Editor:

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:

100-35356

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Classification:

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Submitting Office:

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45 NOV 18 1966

53 NOV 21 1966

DALEY RIPS KING RETURN IS POLITICAL

Urges End to 'Hate' Tactics

BY EDWARD SCHNEIDER

Mayor Daley said yesterday the return of Dr. Martin Luther King to Chicago has revived the issue of the white backlash and charged that Dr. King's return was politically motivated.

However, the mayor's head of the Cook county Democratic central committee, denied to specifically accuse either Dr. King or the Republican party. Instead, he blamed some of King's aids, the Rev. James Bevel.

Asked About King

Asked if he saw any political significance in the return of Dr. King last Friday after an absence of two months, Daley replied:

"I don't think there's any doubt about it. His appearance here is what is happening politically. What has happened last summer, if we read the press, might have some effect on the voting public. I hope it doesn't. I hope that the forces of hatred that are unleashed in our community and throughout the country would be somehow put into proper focus.

Some Are Concerned

"Some people are greatly concerned about the height of hatred that's been injected into this political campaign. They keep writing about it. Some of the things that are being said in the history of our state and country. I think it's about time

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

all people take another look at how they are being fooled by agitation on both sides by all this propaganda directed at one thing—hatred.

"I would hope that in the quiet of their homes the people would take another look at what is happening in this campaign."

Recalls Bevel Speeches

Daley said the Rev. Mr. Bevel last Thursday urged followers of the Chicago Freedom movement to vote Republican and recalled that when the Rev. Mr. Bevel and others marched into Gage Park last summer, he stated, "We'll march in Gage Park until every white man votes Republican."

Daley was asked:

Q.—Do you think they are trying to arouse conflict? A.—They have. They are not trying to.

Q.—Do you think Dr. Martin Luther King wants the Democratic organization to go down to defeat? A.—As far as Dr. King is concerned personally, I don't know. But the people around him—they are the people who support him and who he is supplying with funds—have certainly taken a pretty definite stand. . . . When you have a man like Dr. Bevel make the speech he did last Thursday on the west side to vote Republican, this lies up this activity. There isn't any doubt about it.

Comments on King

Daley was asked if he thought Dr. King would like to see the "Democratic organization hurt in this election." He replied:

"I don't think there's any doubt but what the actions that have taken place here are a follow-up of what has happened. You read the newspapers. They are the ones who are trying to interpret

this and inject it into the political thinking of our community."

Q.—What about the writing about the backlash? A.—Even when writing about the straw polls, the backlash is cited a half dozen times.

A spokesman for the Southern Christian Leadership conference, Dr. King's organization, called Daley's charges "astounding" and "totally unfounded." The spokesman added:

"Silence on our part might give the erroneous impression that we concur in the mayor's statement in that we support the Republican party. On the other hand, denial of this charge might suggest that we wish to give aid and comfort to the Democratic party. Both of these conclusions would be totally false.

"The fact is, as we have stated very often, our organization does not engage in partisan political activities. Mayor Daley should be aware that Dr. King and the S. C. L. C. were invited to Chicago by the city's forces of good will. . . ."

"Pushes Panic Button"

Timothy P. Sheehan, chairman of the Republican Cook county central committee, said Daley's statements made at his news conference in City hall are an indication "Daley is pushing the panic button." Sheehan added:

"The political walls are collapsing around him and he is trying to find someone to blame. Dr. Martin Luther King as well as all the other Negro leaders are disgusted with the many promises the Democrats have given and have failed to deliver.

"The Negroes have given him (Daley) pretty nearly undivided support and now realize that the Democrats have not and will not fulfill their promises. In 1964, Daley made no protest when all Democratic party leaders were using the hatred approach to defeat Sen. Goldwater because he cast a vote against civil rights."

Daley said teenage lawlessness is an outgrowth of the "disregard of law, the promo-

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 11-2-66
Edition: STAR FINAL
Author: EDWARD SCHNEIDER
Editor: W.D. MAXWELL
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING
Character: 100-35356
or
Classification: CHICAGO
Submitting Office:

UNDER INVESTIGATION

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46 NOV 21 1966

tion at disregard of law, and the possession of guns."

He said

"It's a condition that has been encouraged and aggravated by what they [teen-agers] see adults do."

Ald. Jack L. Sperling [both] wrote the mayor a letter, urging the immediate meeting of the city council's committee on schools because of hooligans, vandalism, and violence in schools and in neighborhoods. Sperling asked for the action at the last city council meeting.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Riots Self-Defeating, Dr. King Says At Pitt

Non-Violence 'Most Potent Weapon'
In Negro Rights Fight, He Tells 1000

By KENNETH ESKEY

Dr. Martin Luther King today reaffirmed his belief that non-violence is the Negro's "most potent weapon" in the fight for equality and that a riot "is detrimental . . . and is socially destructive . . . is self-defeating," right here at home," he said.

He told some 1000 students and faculty members jammed into the University of Pittsburgh's 350-seat Student Union ballroom, however, that "a riot is the language of the unheard."

America, he said, has failed to listen to the plight of the poor Negro, and pointed out that "winters of delay" lead to "summers of riots."

Speaking in solemn, sometimes poetic tones, the civil rights leader said that if the United States could spend 24 billion dollars a year to fight the war in Vietnam and almost as much to put a man on the moon, then billions could be spent to upgrade the Negro.

Some people are more concerned about winning the war in Vietnam than they are about winning the war on poverty

"I must say to you no matter how much I'm criticized for it that I never intend to adjust the madness of militarism."

Dr. King scorned the "black power" movement, saying "there can not be any separate black path to power and fulfillment."

At the same time, he said the white backlash has produced "an assassinating, pistol-packing sick man" (Lester Maddox) running for the governorship of Georgia.

He said he believes in the changing heart, but that legislation is needed to change the behavior of people.

"The law can't make a man love me," he said, "but it can refrain him from lynching me."

In a 56-minute speech interrupted periodically by applause, he said the failure of the nation to grapple with housing problems shows how far the civil rights movement must still go.

Dr. King ended on an optimistic note, however, saying that despite current problems in the civil rights movement, white backlash and black power, "I still have faith in the future."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PITTSBURGH PRESS
Pittsburgh, Pa.

1

Date: 11/2/66
Edition: FINAL
Author: KENNETH ESKEY
Editor: W.W. FORSTER

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Character: SM-C

Classification:
Submitting Office: PITTSBUR

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62 NOV 17 1966

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KING final Thews KING final Thews
The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. speaks on "The Future of Integration" to overflow crowd at Pitt.

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AN AIDE OF DR. KING BACKS BLACK POWER

Special to The New York Times

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31.—The Southern Conference Educational Fund, a civil rights group, declared yesterday in a policy statement that "those who attack advocates of black power are injuring the cause of democracy in the United States."

The statement was drafted and adopted at the semi-annual meeting of the board, which includes white and Negro leaders from all the Southern states and the District of Columbia. The policy stand was announced by the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, president of the group and secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The board also adopted a separate resolution saying that "it is outraged at the current attacks on the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Congress of Racial Equality."

"We view these attacks as an effort to undermine and finally destroy the whole civil rights movement," the statement said. "We believe that Stokely Carmichael should not be made a scapegoat for America's social problems."

The resolution was referring to the young S.N.C.C. leader who is a foremost exponent of black power.

The Washington Post and Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Washington Evening Star

New York Daily News

New York Herald Tribune

New York Post

The New York Times

New York World Journal

New York World

Journal Tribune

The Baltimore Sun

The Worker

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

People's World

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Dr. King Sees 'Difficult' Time

NORFOLK, Va. (UPI) — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said Sunday that the Negro civil rights movement was in its "most difficult period yet" as the "white backlash is surfacing." Dr. King was here to speak at the installation of Dr. Milton Reid as pastor of the New Calvary Baptist Church here. Dr. Reid is a state and regional director for Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Washington Evening Star _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 New York World Journal _____
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 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
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Dr. King Warns Marches May Resume in Chicago

CHICAGO (AP)--The threat of more open-housing marches has developed after the release of a confidential civil rights report accusing Chicago leaders of "foot-dragging" in implementing an open-housing agreement.

Dr. Martin Luther King said yesterday: "If the agreement is not being implemented, we will have no alternative but to resume demonstrations. If we resume demonstrations, Cicero would have to be one of the communities where we would march."

King, other civil rights leaders and civic leaders. The agreement called for an end to housing discrimination against Negroes.

Dr. King called a moratorium on marches after the agreement was reached, but the Congress of Racial Equality led a demonstration into Cicero, a Western suburb of Chicago, on Sept. 4.

Violence during the demonstration was quelled by some 2,700 National Guardsmen and police.

The confidential report, revealed to the Associated Press, accused four government agencies of failing to live up to the open housing agreement.

who heads the group established to implement the open-housing agreement, has said the task is not easy.

"It cannot be done overnight," Cook said. "It may take five, seven, even 10 years, but I am confident it can be achieved."

He said his group was not an "enforcement agency," but a "forum where interested persons can meet and discuss problems."

Edward Marciniak, director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, contended his agency has completed its part of the 10-point agreement except establishment of a year-around inspection of real estate offices.

Agreement Reached Aug. 26

Dr. King, however, said he had not had a chance to review the report circulated among members of the Chicago Freedom Movement, a federation of local civil rights groups.

"I haven't concluded that there is foot-dragging," he said.

The open-housing agreement was reached Aug. 26 by Dr.

Difficulties Explained

A CFM source blamed "fear of political backlash" and organizational problems along with "administrative incompetence" for the alleged foot-dragging.

James W. Cook, president of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co.,

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Washington Evening Star _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Post _____
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- New York World Journal _____
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- The Baltimore Sun _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

Date _____
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Dr. Martin Luther King, protesting the eviction of two families from a building in Chicago, is told by a Negro janitor (left) that the action

was being taken because the residents in question were failing to pay their rent and because they refused to keep their places clean.

—Associated Press

White Power

Violence, even in self-defense," Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. writes in *Ebony* magazine, "creates more problems than it solves." The experience of the past few months has pretty amply demonstrated the melancholy truth of this observation, as the momentum of the civil rights movement has come to a grinding halt in the wake of rioting in a dozen major cities across the Nation.

"These violent eruptions," says Dr. King, "are unplanned, uncontrolled temper tantrums brought on by long-neglected poverty, humiliation, oppression and exploitation. Violence as a strategy for social change in America is nonexistent. All the sound and fury seems but the posturing of cowards whose bold talk produces no action and signifies nothing."

This seems to us precisely right. It puts in perspective the ranting about "black power" and about Negro separatism — as though Negro aims and Negro rights were to be achieved by seeking a head-on collision between nascent black power and an overwhelming developed white power. Yet no more than a day or two ago the hotheaded young director of the Congress of Racial Equality, Floyd McKissick, delivered himself of the dictum that "the civil rights movement is dead as a doornail and what we have now is a black revolution, for black people to take what they can for themselves."

It really would be difficult to cram a greater quantity of egregious, mischievous nonsense into any single, simple sentence. If the civil rights movement were, in fact, dead, Mr. McKissick would surely have to stand trial as one of its principal assassins. But it is not dead; it is merely momentarily derailed. The reaction to violence and to the talk about "black power" has taken its toll in the defeat of the Civil Rights bill and of Home Rule for the District of Columbia—and in the nomination of men like George Mahoney in Maryland and Lester Maddox in Georgia.

But the civil rights movement—and the men and measures promoting it—remain very much alive. They remain alive because they express the considered moral convictions and the real interests of the whole American people, black and white alike. There is not the slightest doubt that Negro demonstrations, led in large part by Dr. King, played an indispensable role in wakening the white conscience. And it is equally plain that litigation and championship of constitutional principles by such Negro organizations as the NAACP were vital in bringing about white recognition of the need for reform and the correction of injustice. CORE and SNCC and other militant groups did valiant work for a while in organizing Negroes in the peaceful assertion of their rights.

But Negro equality is going to be achieved in the United States not because Negroes wrest it by force from a white majority but because the white majority is brought to realize that the whole country will be better off economically and ethically when all men really become equal in opportunity and before the law. Discrimination against Negroes has been a blight and a blot on America. The extirpation of it will mean liberation for both races. The inevitability of history is behind this movement.

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The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
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46 NOV 3 1966

56 NOV 4 1966

OCT 27 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Urges Guaranteed \$4,000 Income for All

By BILL SHIPP

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. told the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce Thursday that every American family should receive a guaranteed annual income of at least \$4,000.

"There's too much money around for anyone to be poor," he said. He said the \$4,000 "should be higher for larger families."

The Nobel Peace Prize winner from Atlanta also said he favored passage of a \$2 an hour minimum wage law.

King said a guarantee of employment was not enough, but that every person has a right to a livable income.

King said he believed, in view of the many welfare programs the country now has, that a guaranteed annual wage would mean a savings in the long run.

The civil rights leader devoted most of his talk to more than 400 Jaycees to proposals for abolishing poverty in the U.S.

If the U.S. can spend \$21 billion a year to fight a war in Viet Nam, he said, "it seems we can spend billions to put God's children on their feet right here in America."

Returning to the subject of "black power" whose advocates he refused to repudiate last week, King said:

"I don't use the (black pow-

er) slogan because it has unfortunate connotations. . . . If black power means black separatism, it is a misguided concept.

"The Negro needs the white man to free him from his fear," King said. "The white man

needs the Negro to free him from his guilt."

The Baptist preacher condemned rioting but added, "A riot is the language of the unheard. . . . The summers of riot . . . are caused by the nation's winter of delay."

He said all Americans must work to keep the nation from chaos.

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Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Page 15

The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 10-21-66
Edition: Morning
Author: Bill Shipp
Editor: Eugene Patterson
Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: SM-C
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Classification:
Submitting Office: ATLANTA
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102 NOV 1 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King says whites never did intend to really integrate

BY TOM LANKEFORD
News staff writer

A "backlash" from racial disorders over the nation shows white America never really intended to integrate, Martin Luther King Jr. said in Birmingham Wednesday night.

Speaking before a skimpy gathering in Municipal Auditorium, King described the backlash as the "coming out in open of prejudices, hatred and fears that have always been there."

He also charged 22-million Negroes were living behind an "invisible wall" of poverty, unemployment, and "rat infested, vermin-filled slums."

King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said the wall was kept by a "national administration more concerned with winning the war in Viet Nam than winning the war against poverty at home."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS leader indicated he would not fight in the Viet Nam war if called upon, thus taking up the cry of militant Stokely Carmichael and other Negro critics of the war.

"I don't plan to kill anybody in Mississippi and I don't intend to kill anybody in Viet Nam," he declared.

King was the key speaker for F. L. Shuttlesworth appreciation week, which earlier in this week had at least three speakers often identified with Communist groups.

Shuttlesworth was reelected president of the Alabama Christian Association for Human Rights at the meeting.

King said white people in America got to the point where they were willing to accept justice for Negroes and then "stepped back."

"WHITE AMERICA never did intend to integrate housing . . . schools . . . or give fair jobs to Negroes," he charged. "It isn't any backlash. It's just coming out now. They been hiding it."

He said Negroes had to unify and demand changes in the structure of American society.

White America will have to share power and spend billions of dollars on Negroes to eliminate slums, gain good jobs and to integrate schools and housing, he said.

King said the white politicians were willing to make concessions on public accommodations and voting rights because it didn't cost anything.

The civil rights leader said Negroes are "freer in 1966 than in 1956, but we are not yet free."

KING SAID nomination of Lester Maddox in Georgia and Mrs. Wallace in Alabama "shows us how far we must go."

"There's something wrong with a state like Georgia that can have an ax-handle carrier, a pistol-packing man, sick child of God as the Democratic standard bearer."

He also charged there "is something sick and wrong about a state like Alabama that has a Wallace and Sister Wallace on its hands."

King spoke against riots and said they were self-defeating for Negroes.

But, he said, riots are the "language of the unheard."

The riots can be stopped, according to King, only by complete integration and the erasure of poverty.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

22
THE BIRMINGHAM
NEWS

BIRMINGHAM POST-
HERALD

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Date: 10-20-66

Edition: LATE FINAL

Author:

Editor: JOHN W. BLOOMER

Title: MARTIN LUTHER

KING, JR.

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM

☐ Being Investigated

100-106670

NOV 1 1966

100-106670

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MR. KING STEPS INTO COUNTY'S LABOR BATTLE

The Rev. Martin Luther King yesterday stepped into the county board's collective bargaining dispute with the public aid employees union, which threatened to go on strike Friday if the board did not meet its terms.

The Rev. Mr. King, as head of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, sent telegrams to county board members urging them to authorize an immediate collective bargaining election, as requested by the union.

Similar telegrams also were received by county board members from representatives of nine other organizations of various types, including Albert J. Ruby, convenor of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations.

The telegrams were delivered to the county board members as officials of the Independent Union reiterated a threat to call a strike against the public aid department on Friday.

"If the county board does not agree to a bargaining election before then, we will have at least 3,000 of the 4,000 employees of the county public aid department out on strike Friday morning," said Sel Hawn, first vice president of the independent union.

The county board on Monday voted 12 to 3 to table a recommendation by a fact finding board that a collective bargaining election be held.

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Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

16

—CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 10-10-66
Edition: 3 STAR FINAL
Author: W.D. MAXWELL
Editor:
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: 100-35356
or
Classification: CHICAGO
Submitting Office:

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file 53000

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rev. King Clarifies Position In Black Power Controversy

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. clarified his position Sunday on the civil rights controversy over "black power."

He said that he endorsed the four major principles contained in statement of principles repudiating black power concepts issued last week by several Negro leaders, including the heads of the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

But he said that he did not endorse the entire manifesto, and had declined to sign because he feared it might be interpreted by the press and public as an attempt to "excommunicate" such black power-oriented organizations as the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the Congress of Racial Equality from the civil rights movement.

The statement, titled "Principles and Commitment," was published in an advertisement in the New York Times on Oct. 14. In essence, the statement, by inference, repudiated black power concepts. It was signed by a variety of national Negro leaders but not by King.

In clarifying his position Sunday, King said his endorsement of the statement only referred to four principles which had been expressed in it by the other civil rights leaders. These

were "non-violence, Democratic process, integration and Negro-white collaboration."

He conceded that there were differences of approach in the civil rights movement, reiterating that he opposed "the slogan black power and will persist in my criticism." He then added:

"Some consider certain civil rights groups conclusively and irrevocably committed to error and wish them barred from the movement. I cannot agree with

this approach because it involves an acceptance of the interpretation of enemies of civil rights and bases policy on their distortion. Actually much thinking, particularly by young Negroes, is in a state of flux."

King said that the "intensified resistance to civic rights goals has outraged and dismayed many sincere Negroes," adding that "in deep frustration and despair they are grasping for new approaches."

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Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 9
The Atlanta
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 10-17-66

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: Eugene Patterson

Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: SM-C

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

☒ Being Investigated

BUfile 100-106670

NOT RECORDED

46 OCT 18 1966

file 100-106670

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DR. KING'S WIFE SINGS HERE

Coretta Scott King, wife of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., performs in Freedom Concert at Dunbar High School auditorium, 3000 South Park. She was soprano-narrator of "The story of the Freedom Movement in narration, song and party." In previous performances, Mrs. King has raised more than \$30,000 for the cause of human rights, reported the Chicago Freedom Movement, 365 E. 47th St., which benefits from the Chicago concert. (Sun-Times Photos)



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Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
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CHICAGO SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

10-17-66

Date:

Edition:

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Author:

Editor:

EMMETT DEDMON

Title:

Character:

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Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

☐ Being Investigated

100-106670

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OCT 18 1966

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dr. King Sees Disunity In Black Power Slogan

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. says he could not sign a statement repudiating black power concepts because the whole statement indicated that one wing of the civil rights movement was seeking to destroy another wing.

In a telegram to the New York Times, King said he has endorsed the four major principles but did not endorse the entire statement issued last week by a group of Negro leaders.

"In short," he said, "I hesitated to sign the statement not because in itself it contained error but because the whole context in which it was issued had led an impression that one wing of the civil rights movement sought to destroy another wing. This impression was glossed by press stories containing hostile speculation and innuendo."

He said the four principles he endorsed were nonviolence, democratic process, integration and Negro-white collaboration.

He said he has opposed the slogan, black power, and will continue to criticize it.

"ON THE OTHER HAND, some consider certain civil rights groups conclusively and irrevocably committed to error and wish them barred from the movement," he said.

King said he did not agree because it involved acceptance of an interpretation of "enemies of civil rights and bases policy on their distortion."

King said he has thought from the beginning that the slogan was useless and harmful because it is ambiguous and imprecise. He said it should be abandoned.

However, he said, "I believe we cannot abandon militancy."

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 8
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Ga.

Date: 10-17-66

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Jack Spalding

Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: SM-C

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Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

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BUfile 100-106670

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40 OCT 20 1966

Dr. King and Disobedience

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 — The old saw about the man who moved so fast he met himself coming back took a new twist this week when Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s doctrine of civil disobedience reached the Supreme Court and met the white backlash coming back.

Ever since 1956, when Dr. King became the dominant figure in the movement for Negroes' rights, his peculiar brand of civil disobedience has been a controversial topic among lawyers.

Dr. King's early successes came after he defied unjust Southern segregation laws. By violating these laws (and often getting himself arrested for it) he dramatized their incompatibility with democracy and they collapsed of their own weight.

From this he developed his theory of civil disobedience — a blend of Gandhi and Thoreau that asserts the right of Negroes to disobey unjust laws as a means of replacing them with laws that are just.

For a time, critics were loath to quarrel publicly with success, but last year Burke Marshall, the former chief of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, argued that the Federal system provides means for challenging unjust laws without breaking them. He also warned that the misuse of civil disobedience can result in lawlessness.

This week Dr. King's civil disobedience doctrine reached the Supreme Court in the form of his appeal of a contempt-of-court conviction in Birmingham.

The case arose at the height of the 1963 Birmingham racial demonstration, when a local judge ordered Dr. King and seven other Negro leaders to stop conducting protest marches without parade permits.

Dr. King felt he could not afford to pause to litigate the merits of what he considered an uncon-

stitutional order, because the movement would lose its momentum.

So he invoked his civil disobedience doctrine, stating that "just as in all good conscience we cannot obey unjust laws, neither can we obey an unjust use of the courts."

For proceeding with the march, the judge sentenced him to five days in jail, and Dr. King appealed to the Supreme Court, arguing that he had no obligation to obey an order that violated his rights of free speech and association.

If his case had reached the Supreme Court a year or so ago, when public and political sentiment were firmly behind the Negro protest movement, its doctrinal qualities would not have presented the practical problems they do today.

For the kind of excesses that Mr. Marshall mentioned have undercut the Negroes' popular support, and with the crack of the white backlash resounding throughout the South, the High Court can expect defiance of Federal court orders to come in vogue once more.

With an experienced Federal court-baiter, Ross Barnett, planning to return as Governor of Mississippi and with Mrs. Lurleen Wallace of Alabama, Jim Johnson of Arkansas and Lester G. Maddox of Georgia already nominated for the governorships of their states on anti-Washington platforms, Dr. King would seem to have chanced upon an unfavorable time for a Supreme Court test of his right to defy the Alabama court.

Referring to a much more recent injunction, Dr. King has said:

"I believe in the beauty and majesty of the law so much that when I think a law is wrong, I am willing to go to jail and stay there."

Five days is no lengthy jail term, and, under the circumstances, it may appear to some as time well spent.

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53 NOV 17 1966

DR. KING ENDORSES RACIAL STATEMENT

Backs Negro Repudiation of Black Power Concepts

ATLANTA, Oct. 14 (AP) — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. today endorsed the "Crisis and Commitment" statement of principles repudiating black power concepts released by seven national Negro leaders.

The signature of Dr. King, who heads the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was not among the original endorsers of the document published in an advertisement in today's New York Times and in a memorandum issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

But at a news conference here, the civil rights leader who has often spoken against the black power idea said he had not endorsed the statement of principles previously because he was awaiting discussions with his top aides and advisers. The discussions ended shortly before the news conference this afternoon.

Dr. King also called for all elements of the civil rights movement to unite, under the banner of nonviolence, in a massive national effort to work for governmental approval of a \$1-billion "freedom budget" that would aid Negro education and fight poverty.

He suggested that the effort be dramatized with demonstrations in Washington and other major cities, North and South.

The "Crisis" statement was signed by Negro leaders including Roy Wilkins, executive director of the N.A.A.C.P.; Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the Urban League; and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brother hood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Leaders of the Congress of Racial Equality and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee were not invited to sign because, a coordinator of the document said, "their direction is not the same as outlined in the statement."

Violence Denounced

The statement did not mention black power nor any organization but it denounced "any strategies of violence" and reaffirmed racial integration as a primary objective.

During his news conference Dr. King did discuss black power, calling it a confusing phrase. Neither did he mention groups who have alleged

"It is a false assumption that the so-called white backlash is caused by the slogan, 'black power,'" he said. "Actually, the black power slogan has been exploited by the decision makers to justify resistance to change."

Dr. King said it was nonviolence that won the civil rights battles of Birmingham, Selma and Montgomery.

"Our nonviolent arsenal also has brought us outstanding victories in our open housing struggle in Chicago," he said. "Our movement has never resorted to violence or separatism. We are justified, therefore, in reaffirming adherence to our founding principles on both moral and practical grounds."

Discuss Effects of War

Dr. King and his staff had been meeting since Wednesday night, discussing backlash, black power, the effects of the Vietnam war on domestic social change and the future course of the civil rights movement.

The civil rights leader made it clear that he hoped the divided elements of the movement might hand together behind the freedom budget proposal.

Advanced some time ago by Mr. Randolph, the concept is now being formulated and advocated among rights activists by Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and another signer of the "Crisis" statement of principles.

The freedom budget contains provisions calling for a guaranteed annual income. This apparently conforms with plans announced last August by Dr. King to open a campaign for a guaranteed annual wage.

To promote the freedom budget campaign, Dr. King called for the organization of the poor all over the country and also a coalition that would include churches, labor unions, civil rights groups and colleges.

He also said there must be a political reformation in the South.

"The South is the privileged sanctuary and base for American racism," he said. "At present the powerless morality of the Negro confronts the immorality of white power."

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OCT 15 1966

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OCT 1966

King Acts to Mend Disagreement in Civil Rights Ranks

By Jean White
Washington Post Staff Writer

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., trying to head off an open split in the civil rights movement, refused to repudiate the "black power" advocates yesterday.

But the leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference did reaffirm his allegiance to non-violence and deplored the "connotations of violence and separatism attached to the black power slogan."

At a press conference in Atlanta, Dr. King also announced he will organize massive street demonstrations throughout the country to arouse support for a guaranteed annual income for the poor.

The first targets for the street marches, King said, probably will be Mississippi and several northern cities, with Washington high on the list as the Nation's capital.

An aide said the nation-wide demonstrations probably will be launched in the spring with Chicago as a base of operations.

It was clear yesterday that King, the moderate, was trying to play the middleman between the "black power" militants and the old-line civil rights leaders. He obviously does not think it wise to isolate "black power" leaders like Stokely Carmichael and Floyd McKissick and read them out of the civil rights movement.

Thursday, seven national civil rights leaders issued a manifesto condemning any "strategies of violence." Although the statement didn't mention names or the "black power" slogan, it was an apparent slap at the new militants.

King, an early and frequent critic of the "black power" slogan coined during the Meredith March in Mississippi last summer, did not sign the manifesto.

Yesterday he indicated that while he agrees with the statement, he wants to avoid "furthering any divisions in the civil rights movement, either with those who advocate less militancy or those who feel they are more militant."

King emphasized that he still hopes to keep lines of communication open to leaders of CORE and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the two chief exponents of black power.

Girard Alumni Defend School's Segregation

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (UPI)—The Girard College Alumni Association defended the all-white admissions policy of the orphan school in a one-half page newspaper advertisement today.

The Association labeled civil rights demonstrators in front of the institution's main entrance as "potentially violent reactionaries" and said the laws of charitable trusts, which "have been a bedrock of our legal system," are under attack.

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Date 100-106690

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OCT 15 1966

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KING OUTLINES INCOME DRIVE

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 14 (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. announced today plans for a nationwide campaign backed up by demonstrations to seek a guaranteed annual income for the poor.

"We're going to organize in communities all over the nation," said King, emerging from talks with advisors about what course his Southern Christian Leadership Conference should take. He said he believes the proposal has real possibilities for success.

King reaffirmed his opposition to connotations of violence and separatism attached to the Black Power slogan.

But he did not condemn or repudiate "black power" groups.

At the same time, King said he endorses a statement released today in New York by civil rights leaders also supporting the guaranteed annual income which was proposed by A. Philip Randolph, president of the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The Rev. Andrew J. Young,

an associate of King, had said earlier that the group planned to analyze the entire civil rights movement.

The annual income drive will be organized immediately, King said, and will necessitate demonstrations.

King read a statement defending his nonviolent methods as the most effective and warning against extremism. The statement resulted from two days of private talks between King and officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), which he heads.

King said he hoped to continue to communicate to continue to meet with SNCC and CORE. He said both organizations, which have renounced nonviolence and integration, "have been great forces in the civil rights movement in the past

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Cal.

Date: 10/14/66
Edition: 8th Star
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character: Civil Rights

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

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OCT 20 1966

100-100000

7 Rights, Negro Groups Repudiate 'Black Power'

By LARRY STILL

Leaders of seven major civil rights and Negro organizations today issued a statement repudiating "black power" techniques of violence and racism, and calling upon "all Americans, black and white, to join in a commitment to integration."

The statement, entitled "Crisis and Commitment," urges attainment of racial justice by the democratic process of law, repudiation of violence and condemnation of rioting, an end to every barrier of segregation and other forms of discrimination, and equal responsibility for every American in bringing about integration.

"There is nothing new about these principles," but the statement is necessary because "of their abandonment by some individuals and groups whose positions are frequently interpreted as representing the civil rights movement, the seven groups said.

A spokesman for the leaders issuing the manifesto refused to single out the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

and the Congress of Racial Equality among the groups which they said abandoned the principles. The public would have to judge for itself, the spokesman said.

"It is not an abdication of responsibility, but an affirmation of it to say that society cannot perpetuate discrimination against Negroes and then blame the victims and their leaders for the outbursts of those who have been made desperate," said the statement.

"We have seen the appeal of bigotry elevated to a major political instrument, with votes being sought and won across the nation by exploiting the so-called 'white backlash.'" It adds.

"... Ninety years ago, this nation permitted the democratic promise of emancipation to wither and die before a rampant reaction which condemned the Negro to segregation, disfranchisement, peonage and death. . . . We are determined that history shall not repeat itself," the statement concludes.

It was signed by Mrs. Dorothy Heights, National Council of

Negro Women; A. Philip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Bayard Rustin, A. Philip Randolph Institute; Roy Wilkins, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Whitney M. Young Jr., National Urban League; Amos T. Hull, conference of grand masters, Prince Hall Masons of America, and Hobson R. Reynolds, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was aware of the statement and may join in signing it later with several other major organizations.

King is meeting with advisers in Atlanta, Ga., to discuss the position of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on the manifesto.

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DR. KING TO PUSH FOR GUARANTEED INCOME FOR POOR

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., plans a nationwide campaign including demonstrations to seek a guaranteed annual income for the poor.

"We're going to organize in communities all over the nation," King said today after talks with advisers about what course his Southern Christian Leadership Conference should take. He said he believes the proposal "has real possibilities for success."

(Related Story, Page B-4)

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The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

100-106670

7 Negro Leaders Issue a Statement of Principles Repudiating 'Black Power' Concepts

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON

Seven National Negro leaders have repudiated the black power concepts of the Congress of Racial Equality and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee without naming either organization or using the controversial term.

In a three-quarter-page advertisement in today's New York Times and in a memorandum issued today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the seven leaders set forth a four-point statement of principles entitled "Crisis and Commitment."

While strong in its support for integration, the statement repudiates "any strategies of violence" and says that "defense of one's family, home and

self against attack is not an issue."

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., a leader in the moderate wing of the civil rights movement and a frequent critic of the black power idea, was not a signer.

Signers Listed

The signers are:

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the N.A.A.C.P.

Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Mrs. Dorothy Heigat, president of the National Council of Negro Women.

Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Amos T. Hall, executive secretary of the Conference of Grand Masters, Prince Hall Masons of America.

Hobson Reynolds, Grand Exalted Ruler, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World.

The assistant national director of the N.A.A.C.P., Dr. John A. Morsell, said Dr. King had been aware that the document would be released. Dr. Morsell said he did not know why Dr. King had not signed it.

Meeting in Atlanta

"We do not feel that the lack of Dr. King's signature represents a rejection by him of the statement," Dr. Morsell said. "Somebody like Dr. King could not clear up the matter late yesterday."

Dr. King and the staff of his Southern Christian Leadership

Conference were meeting in Atlanta and "discussing a wide range of subjects on where we are and where we're going," one aide in Atlanta said.

Leaders of the Congress of Racial Equality and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee could not be reached late yesterday for comment.

Dr. Morsell said that neither CORE nor S.N.C.C. had been asked to support the statement because "of our assumption that they were not likely to be in accord."

"Their direction is not the same as outlined in the statement," he said.

Dr. Morsell said he expected that there would be many additional signers, of the statement, which he said "evolved out of a series of discussions among civil rights activists."

He said the signers believed that it was important to explain what civil rights goals are "and who they are not."

The document has four points. In part, they are as follows:

"1. We are committed to the attainment of racial justice by the democratic process . . .

"2. We repudiate any strategies of violence, reprisal or vigilantism, and we condemn both rioting and the demagoguery that feeds it . . .

"3. We are committed to integration, by which we mean an end to every barrier which segregation and other forms of discrimination have raised against the enjoyment by Negro Americans of their human and constitutional rights . . .

"4. As we are committed to

every aspect of the national life, we are equally committed to the common responsibility of all Americans, both white and black, for bringing integration to pass . . .

The statement declares that the principles are not new but that "the conditions which compel us to re-state them" are new. It says the principles have been abandoned by "some individuals and groups" who are frequently thought to represent the civil rights movement.

Calling upon "all our countrymen, black and white, of all faiths and origins, to move with us," the document, in portions, follows closely a program outlined recently by the Urban League director, Mr. Young.

Mr. Young had said that a

primary need, as a result of the so-called white backlash, was a massive, nationwide education program for whites.

He said whites should be made aware of "their responsibilities in a democracy."

"We cannot ignore the signs of a retreat by white America from the national commitment to racial justice," the document says.

At another point it asks: "Has the nation forgotten . . . that for every Negro youth who throws a brick, there are a hundred thousand suffering the same disadvantages who do not? That for every Negro who tosses a Molotov cocktail, there are a thousand fighting and dying on the battlefields of Vietnam?"

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OCT 14 1966

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Y'S SLAYING

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

mony of the three boys, that's the end of the case," said "In other words, with the testimony of the three, there isn't enough evidence in this case to warrant a conviction."

The three who testified for prosecution—James Wind-14; Bruce Duren, 12, and Johnson, 11—gave confused and often contradictory versions of what happened on the night of Diamond Avenue and Ford Street on the night of the killing. But all three testified that Galloway was on the scene and had a pistol.

The fourth boy, Nathaniel Duren, 11, testified for the defense that he saw a white boy called "Little Joe" shoot Dean boy. Sixteen persons testified that they saw Galloway at home at the time of the killing.

Galloway and all of the

as was the dead boy. Two of the boys injured are also Negroes.

Two Men Are Killed in Fire In Queens Rooming House

Two men were killed and two others were injured early yesterday in an Astoria, Queens, rooming house fire.

The blaze was caused by "smoking carelessness" by one of the victims, according to the fire marshal's office.

The blaze started in the first-floor room of Henry Dotz, about 40 years old, who was found dead in the hallway of the two-story frame building at 30-38 32d Street. A spokesman for the fire marshal said that Mr. Dotz accidentally caused another small fire a week ago while smoking in his room. The other victim was Gil Schweitzer, 72, who was found in his second-floor room, the police said.

Admitted to the city hospital at Elmhurst, Queens, with burns were Joseph Bressler, 57, co-owner of the rooming house, who is in critical condition, and William Langan, 40.

DESPITE FRA

'Unlucky' Stone E Good Price to I

TORONTO (Canada)—Opals, the birthstone for October, are regarded by people as unlucky.

Nothing is certain; T who finds a good opal is fortunate. Some opals worth \$200 a carat. One opal, known as the Australian, weighs 750 carats.

The opal must be handled gently. Rings should be removed before washing. Soap penetrates through minute pores and not be removed. Also will shatter easily if hard object or is subjected to extremes of temperature.

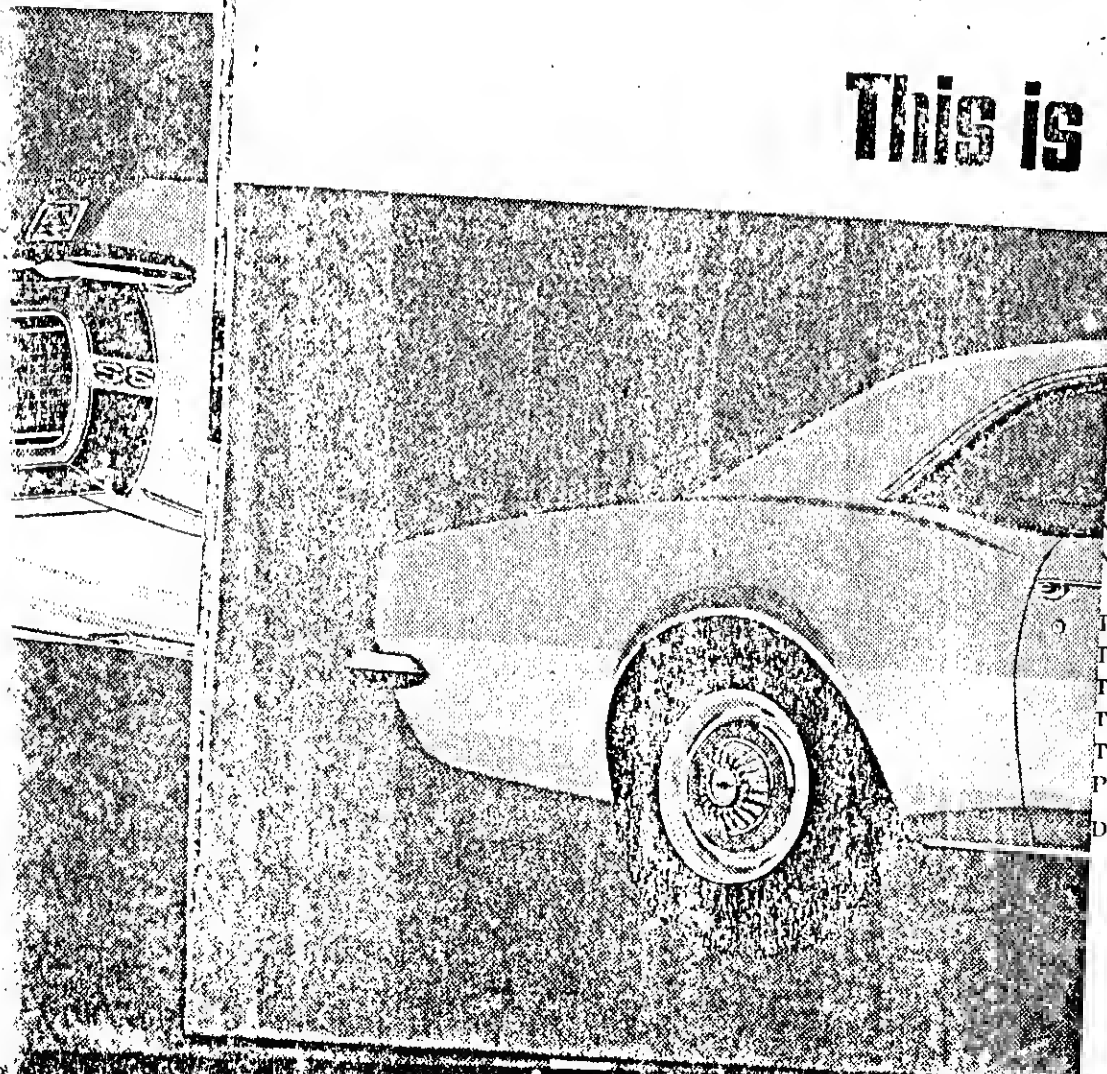
Crown Contains O

A Polish crown, four centuries old, was found after being buried for centuries among other

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...over the last few years, many in situations involving hazardous confrontations. They are needed now more than ever before, in work which, while seeming more routine and less adventurous, is in many ways harder and more vital. They can be effectively drawn to these new tasks only if they have assurance that the new world is solidly engaged to the same purpose.

Ninety years ago, this nation permitted the democratic promise of Emancipation to wither and die before a rampant reaction which condemned the Negro to seclusion, disfranchisement, peonage and death. Then, as now, the voices of temporary liberalism sounded discouragement and disillusionment with the capacity of the freedmen for full citizenship. Then, as now, the South capitalized on Northern weariness with the "race problem" and was enabled to shut off the hope of freedom. But the "race problem" remained, and today we are paying for yesterday's default.

We are determined that this history shall not repeat itself and we call upon all our countrymen, black and white, of all faiths and origins, to move with us.

DOROTHY HEIGHT *Pres. National Council of Negro Women*

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH *Pres. Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO*

BAYARD RUSTIN *Director, A. Philip Randolph Institute*

ROY WILKINS *Exec. Director, Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People*

WHITNEY M. YOUNG, Jr. *Exec. Director, National Urban League*

AMOS T. HALL *Exec. Sec'y Conference of Grand Masters, Prince Hall Masons of America*

HOBSON R. REYNOLDS *Grand Exalted Ruler, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks of the World*

Crisis

and

commitment

compels us to note the steady worsening of the average Negro's lot in the face of unprecedented general prosperity. It is not turning our backs on the need for education to note that the average Negro college graduate can expect a lifetime's earnings no greater than those of a white high school graduate. It is not an abdication of responsibility, but an affirmation of it, to say that society cannot perpetuate discrimination against Negroes and then blame the victims or their leaders for the outbursts of those who have been made desperate.

It is an obligation of the whole of American society to take the massive action which alone can turn the downward tide of Negro economic status with its concomitant growth of frustration and bitterness. It is the special obligation of those who can see more clearly and feel more keenly than the rest to assume their own leadership burden and to spare no effort to bring their fellows to an equal comprehension. It is the obligation, in particular, of the mass media to moderate their obsession with sensation and error and to help create a climate of genuine knowledge and understanding in which perspective is restored.

The near-total absence of this perspective is reflected in the survey figures showing declines in public sentiment favoring civil rights. Has the nation forgotten, for example, that for every Negro youth who throws a brick, there are a hundred thousand suffering the same disadvantages who do not? That for every Negro who forces a Molotov cocktail, there are a thousand fighting and dying on the battlefields of Vietnam? It is a cruel and bitter abuse to judge the worth of these larger numbers, the overwhelming preponderance of the Negro population, by the misdeeds of a few.

We cannot ignore the signs of a retreat by white America from the nation's commitment to racial justice. The inadequacies of enforcement of this commitment, which has been hammered out over long years of judicial, legislative and administrative pronouncement, have been a scandal; yet we have seen the United States Senate scold enforcement of antidiscrimination law and refusing to act on legislation to protect Negroes against racist assault. We have seen the appeal of bigotry elevated to a major political instrument, with votes being sought and won across the nation, by exploiting the so-called "white backlash." We have seen sometime friends pulling back in full retreat and yielding to the battlefield scavengers ground which could have been held if it had been fought for.

This trend can be disastrous to the nation's, as well as the Negro's, welfare if it is not checked, if our forces are not rallied and if the hard, demanding job of building lasting public support is not pressed forward now. It can be worse than disastrous for the generation of younger Americans, white as well as black, who would then indeed face a future without viable idealism. Thousands of them have been personally involved in the civil rights movement over the last few years, many in situations involving hazardous confrontations. They are needed now more than ever before, in work which, while seeming more routine and less adventurous, is in many ways harder and more demanding.

No one can any longer doubt or ignore the depth of crisis which today confronts Negro Americans struggling to enjoy full and equal citizenship in their native land. The year's events have piled confusion and uncertainty on underlying racial prejudices in the majority population. The consequence has been intensified resistance to change at a time when the need for change is greatest. We consider it imperative, therefore, to make crystal clear to Americans of every origin and of every degree of commitment to justice the principles upon which the civil rights movement rests.

There is nothing new about these principles. What is new are the conditions which compel us to re-state them—not the least of which is their abandonment by some individuals and groups whose positions are nevertheless frequently interpreted as representing the civil rights movement.

I. We are committed to the attainment of racial justice by the democratic process. The force of law and its fulfillment in the courts, legislative halls and implementing agencies, the appeal to conscience, and the exercise of the rights of peaceful assembly and petition are the instrumentalities of our choice. We propose to win genuine partnership for all our people in the United States, within the framework of this nation's constitution.

II. We repudiate any strategies of violence, reprisal or vigilantism, and we condemn both rioting and the demagoguery that feeds it, for these are the final resort or despair, and we have not yielded to despair. Defense of one's family, home and self against attack is not an issue; it is a basic American principle and must not be perverted into a cover for aggressive violence.

III. We are committed to integration, by which we mean an end to every barrier which segregation and other forms of discrimination have raised against the enjoyment by Negro Americans of their human and constitutional rights. We believe that a sense of personal worth and a pride in race are vital to integration in a pluralistic society. We believe that these are best nurtured by success in achieving equality. We reject the way of separatism, either moral or spatial.

IV. As we are committed to the goal of integration into every aspect of the national life, we are equally committed to the common responsibility of all Americans, both white and black, for bringing integration to pass. We not only welcome, we urge, the full cooperation of white Americans in what must be a joint endeavor if it is to prosper. It should go without saying, that, in seeking full equality for Negroes, we cannot and will not deny it to others who join our fight.

The reaffirmation of these principles must do more than simply distinguish between those who accept them and those who, for one reason or another, no longer choose to operate under them. For us, these principles are inextricably joined with obligations to which we have consistently devoted our meagre resources and our energies. We call upon the nation as a whole to assume the same obligations; its failure to do so will not only extend and perhaps complete the sabotage of our efforts, but will ultimately undermine domestic security and United States leadership in the world of nations.

It is not condoning riots to act out against the conditions in the Negro ghetto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

• **HERE'S A SAD** Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. speaking: "Much of the good that has been done in the civil rights movement is being overshadowed by the threat of "black power." There is a growing apathy among the white public, and the middle class Negro tends to go along with the majority view of the community." Contributions to her husband's Southern Leadership Conference have been down, and Coretta King—a talented soprano with a great charisma of her own—is on a nationwide fund raising concert tour. Sunday she'll present her "Freedom Concert"—tracing the years since the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott—at Dunbar High School, 3000 South Park. Mrs. King calls this difficult period "a time of rethinking," and seems resigned to it. But it would be nice if a lot of people would go to see her Sunday and prove the apathy is not as great as she thinks.

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Kemper Hits King's Tactics in Civil Rights

The tactics used by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., civil rights leader, were criticized by James S. Kemper Jr., president of Kemper Insurance, in a speech yesterday at the 40th anniversary luncheon of the American Arbitration association in the La Salle hotel.

"Some of the fundamental tactics employed by Dr. King, whatever the ultimate motivation, are the same tactics used by those seeking to provoke violent revolution against our form of society," Kemper said. "The repeated emphasis on charges of police brutality, the deliberate effort to inflame race hatred by maximum provocation committed against all white communities, the use of civil disobedience as a tactical weapon, are notable examples."

Kemper listed 10 "organizations dedicated to violent and bloody insurrection," which, he said, "have joined hands in a vicious and deadly conspiracy to turn the young people in Negro slum areas into urban guerrilla fighters."

Includes Black Muslims

On Kemper's list were the Black Muslims, Black Nationalists, Organization of Afro-American Unity, Revolutionary Action Movement, Deacons for Defense, Student Non-Violent Coordinating committee, Congress of Racial Equality, W. E. B. DuBois clubs, Progressive Labor party, and the Communist party of the United States.

Never Solve Problem

"The tactic of confrontation will never solve the problem of human rights as respects the Negro population," Kemper said. "These problems will only be solved by the plodding, persevering, and professional process of arbitration, again using the word in its broadest possible sense to include mediation, conciliation, and negotiation."

ation, conciliation, and negotiation."

Kemper said he hopes Dr. King's participation in conferences on open housing with business men, church leaders, and civic officials "may indicate a more responsible attitude on his part in the future and a proper place around the conference table for this man to whom so many Negroes look for guidance."

The luncheon was attended by 400 persons. The American Arbitration association has more than 16,000 members empowered by their by-laws to act in any dispute if requested by the parties to that dispute.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

10-12-66

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Edition:
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Editor:
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

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"BLACK POWER" BACKFIRE

Preaching Sunday at his Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, the Reverend and Representative (Dem.) Adam Clayton Powell paid some eloquent non-tributes to "black power" and Negro leaders who agitate for it.

Obviously, Congressman Powell mistrusts "black power." His political intuition warns him of a bad backfire.

Counsel of Moderation The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, another top-flight Negro leader, has similar misgivings.

Dr. King hasn't made up his mind at this writing, but he says he is meditating plans to repudiate all "black power" organizations and take to opposing them.

He may move this week toward setting up a united front of established, solid civil rights groups against "black power."

All U. S. Negroes, we believe, would be wise to listen to the moderate counsels of such leaders as Powell and King. You can curse the philosophy of gradualism all you like, but the fact remains that big reforms almost never happen overnight, and that violent attempts to hurry them along often backfire with grave damage to the would-be reformers.

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Dr. King Weighing Plan to Repudiate 'Black Power' Bloc

By GENE ROBERTS

Staff Writer, The Washington Post

ATLANTA, Oct. 9 (The Post) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said today he would meet with top advisers this week to decide whether to repudiate and oppose all "black power" organizations.

Dr. King said he would meet with a group of top advisers to decide whether to repudiate and oppose all "black power" organizations. He said he would meet with a group of top advisers to decide whether to repudiate and oppose all "black power" organizations.

Integration Is Stressed

Already, a move is under way by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, and the A. Philip Randolph Institute and Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference to unit around a "manifesto" opposing racial separation and opposing racial integration as the major goal of the civil rights movement.

Dr. Louis Marshall, assistant national director of the NAACP, confirmed that talks were under way among these organizations, but declined to go into specifics.

King has been seen to caution joining in a movement that might ultimately isolate CORE and the Student Committee as a major departure for him and underlines his concern over white backlash and recent civil rights reversals in Congress.

He has said frequently that he opposes the black power philosophy, but that the civil rights movement needs a diversity of organizations including the Student Committee and CORE.

In an interview here today, however, he said he felt there was now a need to decide whether the philosophies of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the other organizations "are so diametrically opposed that we can't get together."

He said he and his top aides and advisers would try to reach a decision on this question on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, when he has scheduled a closed meeting to discuss ways of combating a new wave of white backlash.

Does this mean, he was asked, that he will consider starting a campaign of opposition to SNCC and CORE in isolating them from the "mainstream" of the civil rights movement?

"Yes," he said, "it does." But he added that he had agreed only to consider the question with his advisers, and that he had not yet reached a decision.

Saying of his advisers and aides, he said, believe that the black power movement is directly responsible for much of the sharp opposition that the civil rights movement has encountered in recent weeks.

But others think, he said, that "black power is being used as an excuse by many white people for the way they felt all along."

Dr. King said a series of "disturbing developments" in recent weeks had prompted him to take another look at black power and the civil rights movement in general.

Developments Are Listed

Among these developments, he said, are the death of the civil rights bill of 1966, the "unfortunate silence of the White House" on civil rights programs in recent months, and segregationist victories in Democratic primaries in Arkansas, Maryland and Georgia.

"We're all concerned," he said, "but I am not as pessimistic as some. If Lester Maddox [who once brandished a pistol in his fight against restaurant desegregation] is elected Governor of Georgia, it may develop more unity among Negroes and white liberals than ever before."

He added, however, that "something must be done" immediately to "galvanize" Negroes and white moderates and liberals around civil rights goals. This is the major reason for calling this week's meeting and for carrying on discussions with civil rights leaders who are opposed to black power.

Dr. King said he was open to new approaches and would insist only that they not include "violence or separatism."

Mr. Morsell said in a telephone interview that much of the recent talks among civil rights leaders had centered on

using Mr. Randolph's proposed "freedom budget" as a way of trying to rally public support anew for the civil rights movement.

The freedom budget plan calls for up to \$100-billion in new Federal spending in an effort to upgrade Negro education and attack widespread poverty among Negroes.

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